THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 10 AUGUST, 1833. [NO. 2264.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse rooms, on Tuesday the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. W. MORRIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
7th August, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WAITE, Esquire, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the said ROBERT WAITE, deceased, granted to MARWEST, Esquire, the Ecclesiastical [illegible] Court, be revoked [illegible], and that Letters of administration with the Exemplification of Probate of the said last Will and Testament of the said ROBERT WAITE, deceased, annexed hereto, may be granted to LEWIS GRAN[illegible], of Bombay, Merchant, as one of the Attornies of AUGUSTUS GRAFTON, and WALTER HALL CAPPER, two of the Executors named in the said Will; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1833.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Commercial Insurance Company of Calcutta, are authorised to grant Policies payable either in Calcutta, or in London.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 10*th August* 1833.

ON Wednesday next, the 14th instant, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an assortment of real Cachemere Shawls of superior quality; a small invoice of Glass-ware, comprising Wine, Claret, Ale, Champagne, and Green Hock Classes. Tumblers, Finger Cups, and wine Coolers, Butter Pots, Claret Decanters, Green Hock Decanters, Cruet Stands, &c. &c. Broad Cloths of various colours, Black velvet, Hood hides, Brass Hinges, Door Locks, Files, 100 Dozens of waiters, assorted, two sets of *Patent Cotton Screws* entirely new, and sold to close an account, a square Piano Forte by "Tomkinson;" and a variety of other Goods

AT NOON THEY WILL PUT

Up for sale, a Shigrampo, with pair of well Matched Carriage Horses and Harness complete, and in good order, and any other carriages or Cattle that may offer.

THIS day at Noon,—Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. will sell by Public Auction, in Bazar Gate Street, about 150 Bags of Bengal Rice, landed in a damaged state from the Ship Tauze, Captain RICHARDS.

Terms Cash, and the Lots to be cleared forthwith.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. have just received a few small "2 turn" Hunting Bugles. Price 20 Rs. each—*Cash.*

Nesbit Lane, 9*th August*, 1833.

FOR Sale.—A Brace of Greyhound Dogs, recently imported. For particulars apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Messrs. MANTON AND CO. respectfully beg to announce to their friends and the public, that they have just received from London the undermentioned articles, all of which are of the best manufacture, and confidently recommended:—

Improved waterproof detonating copper Tubes, in original packages of 500 each, carefully put up in leather, tin foil, and paper. Per package 12 Rs.

Best detonating Balls for Fellet or Patch Guns, per thousand 16 Rs.

London made highly finished best back action and Bar side double and single detonating Locks; double, per pair 100; ditto single, 50.

Detonating Pocket Pistols, Plain Rifled, and with spring Bayonets.

Handsome well seasoned picked Walnut and fancy wood Stocks, various prices.

Syke's patent Shot Flasks, with steel and brass graduated spring chargers and leather slings.

Syke's patent tin, copper, and leather Powder Flasks.

Syke's patent steel shot Tips or shot chargers, of different sizes.

Pocket Liquor Flasks with drinking cups, of various sizes.

N. B.—Messrs. Manton and Co. having made a considerable reduction in the price of these articles, their terms are cash only, and no orders can possibly be attended to, unless accompanied with remittances or reference for payment.

MEAHJEE AMEDBHOY, has received for Sale on Commission, a few Pieces of Superfine real Irish Linen, brought out by an express order for a Gentleman who has left India. Cost in England 5s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.

Bombay, 7*th August*, 1833.

HYDER ALLY CASSIMJEE & SON, HAVE the pleasure to inform the public in general, that they have received by the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Louther Castle*, Captain Harris, the following articles, which are exposed for sale at their Shop, viz:—

Confectionary:—Hoffman's Jams and Jellies, Cherry and Rasberry Ratifi; Oilman's Stores; Stunts' Boots, and Shoes; New Regulation Epaulettes for Captains, and Staff officers, &c. &c. Cocked Hats; Shakoes; Belts and Swords for Naval and Military officers; Smyth's Perfumery; Plated Ware; Glass ware, Chandeliers and sets of handsome cut desert services; silk Umbrellas; new Garden Seeds, Buggy and Chariot Harness; Fiddles and Guitars, and several other articles.

Bombay, 9*th August*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and CO., Superior Pale Sherry in 6 dozen Cases, from *David Rankin*, London, at 15 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 9*th August*, 1833.

STOLEN from Khalludgee on the 23d July, a double Barrelled Percussion Pistol, carrying an ounce Ball, Maker Grierson, Bond-street, London. *The Barrels are placed one over the other.* Any one meeting with the above, will much oblige, by giving information, directed to A. B. Post-office, Khalludgee.

A handsome reward will be given if required.

Khalludgee, 30*th July*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few cases of very superior "Amontilado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff, of London, at.....Rs. 25 per doz.
Fresh high flavored English Claret, from Do.. " 25 do. do.
Champaigne Brandy of excellent quality, from Do. " 18 do. do.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 10*th Augt.*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

GUNS BY PURDY.

FOR Sale—One double barrelled Percussion Gun made to order, with spare main and sear Springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in Mahogany and Leather cases, price..... .... ..Rs. 800
Two ditto ditto, with apparatus complete in Mahogany cases, each.... ....Rs. 700
Apply at the Office of Messrs. GILDER. AND CO. Appollo, Street.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. GILDER & CO.,
Pale and Brown Sherry, at 24 Rs. per doz.
Ditto ditto in Pints, at 13 Rs. per do.

Apollo Street, 10*th August*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. just landed from the Hero,
2—6½ Octave patent Grand Piano fortes.
2—6 Do. Cottage Piano fortes.
2—6 Do. plan square Piano fortes.
By J. BROADWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

Bombay, August 10*th*, 1833.

FOR SALE,

VERY Superior Lisbon wine in Pipes, at, each..... .... ..Rs. 280
Do. Do. Do. in half pipes.. .. " 145
Do. Do. Do. Fifths.. .. .. " 65
Do. in Bottle at 9 Rs. per dozen.
Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 10*th August* 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE,

AT Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO'S. Fine Double and Single barrelled Guns, well fitted up in Mahogany Cases, with complete apparatus, &c., by THOMAS J. MORTIMER, St. James' Street. Prices reduced.

Dady's Buildings, Forbes Street, 10*th August*, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—
Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

Dady's Building's, 10*th August*, 1833.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

EX "*La Balguerie*," from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO. in one dozen cases. Terms cash: Price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Also a few one dozen cases of Sauterne, at 18 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of McGREGOR EDMOND and CO.—Patent Filterers, received per Ship "*Hero*," from the Inventors and Patentees, Messrs YRIGOYTE and WILLIAMS, of London.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

ON Sale—Sherry Wine of superior quality, in cases of 3 dozen each, at Rupees 16 per dozen.

Also—A few Pipes of fine Lisbon Wine, at Rupees 400 per Pipe. Apply to McGREGOR EDMOND and CO.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—
Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

FRIST CLASS.

1	PRIZE of.....			Rs. 25,000
1	" "			10,000
1	" "			5,000
3	" " 2000	each....		6,000
4	" " 1500	"		6,000
5	" " 1000	"		5,000
7	" " 300	"		2,100
20	" " 200	"		4,000
40	" " 100	"		4,000
518	" " 50	"		25,900
600				93,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, opposite to the General Post Office, in the Shop of Burjorjee and Cowasjee at the following Prices:—
Whole Tickets at Rs. 35 each.
Half...." ..... 18 "
Quarter " ..... 9½ "

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon, between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, Rs. 3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ESSAH KHAWN, Tellee, of Bombay, MAHOMEDAN, inhabitant, has contracted and agreed with Sweet-meat-makers ESSOO RUCKMAJEE and KUSSOOLCHUND POONJIA, trading under the name of Essoo Kussoolchund, of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitants, to borrow from them the sum of Rupees 11,500 and for the better securing the said sum, he, the said Essah Khawn, hath agreed to transfer and assign over to them by way of mortgage his three messuages, that is to say,—one large Range or Chawl of three apartments; situate without the town walls of Bombay on the public road, called Shaik Mamon's Street, near Dhackjee Dadajee's Chawl, standing on the Hon'ble Company's ground, and entered in the Collector's Books in the name of MEYA MEETA CAWN, Tellee; one other Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, purchased from VENNOOBOYE, widow, situate without the Town walls of Bombay, behind the above Range in an Oart called Gunnesh wady, near the market, and one other Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House in the said Oart, called Gunnesh wady, behind the above range, lately purchased from HIRRAH GOVIND, Bhandary, and that the two original Deeds of Sale of the two first mentioned Premises have been burnt in a fire, which happened to the House of the said Essah Khawn, Tellee; therefore, if any person or persons have any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to H. E. SOUTHOUSE, Esquire, attorney at Law, or to the said ESSOO RUCKMAJEE, and KUSSULCHUND POONJIA, at their Shop without the Town walls near Dhackjee Dadajee's Chawl, within 14 days, from the date hereof.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ જે
મુલશાંન જશા ખાંન તેલી શ્રી મુમ
બઇનાં રેકેવાશીએ રૂપીઆ ૧૧૫૦૦ અંકે
અગીઆર હજાર પાંચશો લેવા શા કુંનાં
અવેજમો પોતાનાં તરણ મીલકતો ગીરવી
દાખલ આપવાને મીઠાઇ બનાવનાર એશ્રુ
રામાજી તથા ખુશાલચંદ પુનજીઆ શ્રી
મુમબઇનાં ફીનકુઓ રેકેવાશીઓછે એ
બંધે જણાંવો એશ્રુ ખુશાલચંદને નાંમનો
ધધો ચલાવેછે તેકોની શાહે શાટ શ્રી
ધુંછે તેની બીગત—એક ઓટી ચાલ ગાલા
તરણ ની શારકારી જમીન કુપરછે તે શ્રી
બાકારકોટ ઓટા રશતા કુપર શેખ એમે
નનાં મોકોલાસો ધાકજી દાદાજી ની ચાલ
આગલછે તથા કાલેકટર ની ખુકમો એ
ચાલ મીઆં મીઠાખાંન તેલીને નાંમેછે
તથા ખીજુ એક રેકેવાનુ ધેકર તે વીઢ
વા વેનુભાજ પાશેથી જશા ખાંન તેલીએ
વેચાતુ લીધેલુછે તે બાકારકોટ એ કુપર
કરેલી ચાલની પછવાડે ગણેશ વાડીઓ
મારકીટ આગલછે તથા ખીજુ રેકેવાનુ
ધેકર એક એજ ગણેશ વાડીઓ એજ ચા
લની પછવાડેછે તે જશા ખાંન તેલીએ
ઠોકુએક થાજકુ દીરા ગોવીનડ લનડારી
પાશેથી વેચાતુ લીધેલુછે * એ ચાલ તથા
બે ધેકરોમોથી એક કુપલુ ધેકર એ બંધે
નાં વેચાંણ ખતો જશા ખાંન તેલીનાં ધે
કરમો આગા લાગી કતી તે વખતે બલી
ગીએલાંછે વારાતે એ મીલકતો કુપર
કરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી ત
થા વારશો તથા બીજા કાંજ રીતનો દા
વો અથવા માંગણ પોચનુ હોએતો તેનાં
એને બંણ કરવજે કેય—જ—શાકુકાકુ
શા જશકુએર ધારાનાં વકીલને અથવા
એશ્રુ રકમાજી તથા ખુશાલચંદ પુનજીઆ
કેકોનુ કુકાંન બાકારકોટ ધાકજી દાદા
જી ની ચાલ આગલછે તાંકો તેકોને આજ
થી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો એકર કરે —
તા ૮ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૩૩

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DORABJEE RUTTONJEE, Parsee, Inhabitant of Bombay, having contracted with HORMAJEE BHICCAJEE, Chinoy, to sell a stable with its ground, situated in Tamarind Lane within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of the house of Doctor ANTONIO, deceased; if any person or persons have any claims demands, mortgage, inheritable rights, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser, at his office in Church Gate street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay, 9th August, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

JUST Published—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Teak Built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons; Register, JOHN PICKERING, commander, will have early dispatch. Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND & Co.

Bombay 9th, August, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 10th September. Plans of her cabins may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CHARLES KERR, J. BRODIE, Commander, of 500 Tons, will have an early dispatch and carries a Surgeon.—The Plan of her accommodations may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO sail 1st September, the fine British Built Ship "SURREY," CHARLES KEMP, Commander, Burthen 461 Tons, has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO PORT GLASGOW,

THE fine British built Ship "SPENCE," A. HARDIE, Commander, will sail for the above port the latter part of this month.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 10th August, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine A. I. Ship, NEW GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. Daily expected, and will have quick dispatch. This Ship carries a surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Plans of the Cabins, may be seen on application to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA,

THE fine new Brig "TWO SISTERS," of 277 Tons, per register, will be dispatched for the above ports about the 15th instant. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 10*th August*, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th July, 1833.

No. 309—Assistant surgeon P. Gray of the medical establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 31st July, 1833.

No. 310—The following appointment on the personal staff of his Excellency the Commander in Chief is announced; to have effect from the 1st instant:—

Brevet captain W. Williams, his Majesty's 40th regiment, to be interpreter, until the pleasure of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is known, and until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 1st August, 1833.

No 311—Colonel S. Strover, commandant of artillery, is permitted to return to England, in December next, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 312—It appearing by the East India Rigister for 1832, that lieutenant general Malcolm Grant, died on the 28th September 1831, commissions of the undermentioned officers are to be antedated from 2nd October to the 29th September 1831.

Colonel J. Kinnersley, 20th regiment.

Lieut col. E. M. Wood, right wing European regiment.

Major T. Leighton,... ... } 14th regt. N. I.
Captain C. S. Stuart..... }

Lieutenant E. A. Guerin, 14th regiment native infantry, admitted on the effective strength, from the 29th September 1831, *vice* Stuart promoted.

No. 313—Assistant surgeon C. More head, of the 26th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 5th August to the 5th October next, to proceed to Cuddapah, in the Madras territories, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August, 1833.

No 314.—With reference to the general order, 26th February 1828, (2nd supplement to code, page 227, article 133) the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in comformity with the usage in Bengal, field rations, or compensation in lieu, to European soldiers on occasions of movements, shall not commence before the actual day of march.

Bombay Castle, 5th August, 1833.

No. 315.—Cornet W. F. Curtis, is ranked from the 26th July 1833, and posted to the 1st regiment of light cavalry, *vice* Tudor cashiered.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August, 1833.

Mr. J. M. Davis, assistant to the revenue commissioner, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks to proceed to Belgaum, on urgent private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, on the 20th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 31 August, 1833.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting sub-collector of Broach is permitted to proceed on deputation, to examine the tullatee's books and accounts; and to draw deputation allowance while so employed.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the collector of Candeish to take Mr. Larkins with him on his projected tour into the districts, and to allow Mr. Larkins to draw deputation allowance while so employed, provided the period does not exceed four months.

Bombay Castle, 6th August, 1833.

Mr. W. Bell, to be acting first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th August, 1833.

Mr. E. E. Elliot, deputy warehouse-keeper, is allowed an extension of leave on account of ill health, for a further period of 4 months.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th August, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. LeGeyt, acting register to the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdary adawlut, one month's leave to the Deckan, on sick certificate, under the provisions of the XIV section of the absentee regulation.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

ON STEAM VESSELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The public are much indebted to Captain Wilson for his interesting little work on Steam Navigation to the Red Sea, as he has afforded them the advantages of all the practical information of the only individual in the Presidency competent to impart it, and has thereby lent powerful aid to the good cause. But his work embraces one subject upon which scientific men differ so much in opinion—namely, naval architecture—that while the writer would not presume to question the soundness of all Capt. W.'s practical remarks, he thinks that on this head there is a door open for further consideration.

Captain Wilson shews the necessity of limiting the draft of water to 10 feet 6 inches in case the steamer should be required to proceed to the inner anchorage at Mocha, but considers the draft immaterial if the second of his plans, regarding stages on the voyage, is adopted; and in this connexion urges a caution against any greater extent of beam than is absolutely necessary, and prefers a vessel of considerable length with a small spread of beam (and, by inference from what he had previously, said of greater depth in the water) to one of a different construction. Now it is on this that a question arises in my mind, and I would ask, will not a body displacing a given quantity of water require an increasingly greater propelling power, to give it a certain rate of motion through the water, proportionate to the mean depth of its immersion beneath the surface, all other circumstances being considered equal and the resistance to its propulsion increasing with its mean depth of immersion? Or in plain terms, will not a ship of light draft of water, displacing a given quantity of water, be more easily propelled than another of a greater draft coeteris paribus, which displaces precisely the same quantity of water? If this be granted, the advantage of a light draft of water in a class of vessels where the propelling power is applied in one given direction, must be obvious; and where the considerations which are so important in a vessel navigating under canvas are in a steamer almost lost sight of.

But it may, perhaps, be objected, that a vessel having much beam and a very flat floor will necessarily from her moulding have less speed than a narrower vessel with rising floor, and of greater depth. If this be true the objection is valid; but in my own mind there is no such consequence necessarily involved; but on the contrary, a vessel so constructed in the main body, may have an entrance so fine connected with this, and a run also so proportionate as to insure a combination of speed, capacity, and buoyancy beyond what any other model can combine; and I cannot but think that the great draft of water of most Steam vessels of any size has hitherto been a prevailing error.

The subject is not, however, a mere speculation. It has been practically illustrated; and if the accounts which have reached this country are correct, vessels upon such a plan have been found, even under canvas far superior to others. A gentleman in Ireland has completely succeeded in building several vessels upon the plan I have described which in repeated instances have proved their superiority. The following is a quotation from a brief notice of these vessels which appeared in the Bombay Courier some time ago. "*The form of these vessels is represented as peculiarly beautiful, being a succession of easy, unbroken, eliptical curves, terminating in sharp ends, with a deep keel, and a flat, long, and very wide floor. Their velocity, particularly in running, is remarkable, as also their weatherly qualities, when compared with the old class of vessels, in a heavy sea,*"

But another objection may be urged from the character of the sea, the steamer is to navigate, and it may be said that such a vessel will not be calculated to go against "the short chopping head sea" she will frequently encounter. This is a practical question, which it would not become me to say much about Nevertheless, I do not conceive that a vessel on the model to which I have referred would be deficient in length so as to afford the least argument against her character as a sea boat in such circumstances; and I will submit it as a question, whether such a vessel might not possess a bow even better calculated "to lift her over a meeting sea," than one of a leaner mould.

In fact, the concluding sentence in Captain Wilson's pamphlet, wherein he describes the process now carrying on upon the Hugh Lindsay *i. e.* putting on a thick doubling on the main body, tapered off fore and aft—thus giving a greater breadth in proportion to the previous length—involves the very principle I am advocating, however slight may be the degree of its application.

From a belief in the importance of this subject at the present time, I venture to address you, in the hope that it may be found worthy the consideration of those professional or scientific persons who may be competent to form a correct judgment upon a point involving the interests of the steam navigation concern in a high degree.

I think that every one who has had any insight into practical seamanship, and who will go along with Captain Wilson in his interesting account of the winds and sea which are prevalent in the Arabian Gulph, will most cordially agree with him in all he says of the absolute futility of rigging a steamer, for such voyages, to any extent beyond what he describes and recommends.

I am, Sir, &c.
NAUTICUS MINOR.

Rutnagerry, 1st August, 1833.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—It was not my intention to have troubled you with another letter on the above subject, but the Editorial observations, which my former communication elicited, have induced me to touch on one or two points to which you have alluded, and which I myself had purposed noticing in my last, but for fear of drawing too largely on the attention of my readers.

With reference to the opinion which, you say, prevails regarding the appropriation of the proceeds of the house almost exclusively to the entertainment of the Amateurs, I can only say I am exceedingly sorry that any one should, for a moment, entertain so illiberal and erroneous a notion. I have made minute enquiries on the subject, in quarters where I was likely to receive the most correct information, and the result proves that, so far from this being the case, the *Commissariat* department of the Theatre is, without exception, the least expensive of all, cheroots and brandy *panee* at Rehearsals, and a cold collation after the play, forming the whole extent of the "*jollification*," which the public appear to think goes on behind the scenes "for some weeks before and after a performance." That in former times a considerable portion of the funds were consumed in "creature comforts" I am not disposed to deny, but at present, I am happy to have it in my power to say, the very reverse of this is the case.

I come now to a more important consideration, viz. the indifferent performances on several occasions which you, Mr. Editor, seem to think have operated most materially in deterring the public from attending the Theatre. With respect to the last performance, my opinion is already on record. The one preceding it was, certainly, not so successful, though, I think, far from being a failure. For its want of complete success one very strong reason may be assigned; and this leads me to the consideration of the next point noticed by you, the disgust with which the managers, it seems, have inspired the public in suffering two well known Amateurs to quit Bombay without furnishing them with an opportunity of displaying their very unusual talents. Now, had this really been the case, no one, I will venture to say, could have experienced greater disgust on the occasion than myself; but it is one thing to make an assertion and another to prove it. "*Audi alteram partem*," and I consider myself fortunate in having it in my power to set the public right on this point also. Of the two gentlemen above alluded to, one excused himself from performing on the score of ill-health, and the arduous duties of his situation, and the other, after having had his wishes consulted in every possible way, and after the notification of the performance had even appeared in the papers, withdrew in the most abrupt manner without assigning any other reason for his extraordinary conduct than that he had not time to devote his attention to the study of his character. That there were other reasons which weighed with him, I think very probable, but as he thought proper to preserve the strictest silence with regard to them, I shall not occupy the time of my readers with forming idle surmises on the subject. The sudden withdrawal of this gentleman placed the Managers in a very awkward situation: the Play, as I have already observed, had been advertised, and rather than disappoint the public, the Managers were compelled to postpone the performance for *four* days and to substitute another Farce for the one in which "the well known Amateur" had, *at his own request*, been cast for the principal part. The performance *did* take place and went off, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it was got up, much better than could reasonably have been expected. Such, Mr. Editor, are the real facts of the case, and I trust after this, my readers will not consider the managers as having on that occasion been guilty of any direliction of the duty which they owe to the public.

A word or two on another subject, and I have done. It cannot be unknown to most of my readers that the pecuniary affairs of the Theatre are in a state of extreme embarrassment, produced by the dreadful system of mismanagement which prevailed in times long past. By mismanagement I would not be understood as referring to the performances, for they, it must be remembered by many, were of a very superior order to those of the present day, but to the extravagance which then pervaded every department of the Drama. A champagne tiffin after every Rehearsal, and a supper of the most sumptuous description on the night of the play, were as regularly looked for as the s[illegible] of the seasons, and I shall perhaps be scarcely credited when I state that one dress alone put the Theatre to the expence of *eight hundred rupees!!!* Look at the different system which now obtains:—I have the very best authority for saying that in the present day the expences of a performance including dresses, scenery, music, lights, refreshments, arrears of wages of the persons appointed to look after the Theatre, &c. &c. seldom average one half the sum which formerly was lavished in the purchase of a single dress. Should any person feel disposed to doubt the correctness of this statement, let him refer to the accounts of the Treasurer for the last two years; they are open at all times to his inspection. And what became, it may be asked, of the surplus receipts? They are appropriated to the liquidation of the debt, or rather to the keeping down of the interest; for the debt itself is so considerable that it will require the performances to be much more frequent and much better supported, before the receipts can be applied to the payment of any part of the principal. There is another little circumstance which, as throwing some light on this subject, I must not omit to mention. The proceeds of three nights' performances in former times once amounted to upwards of *Eight thousand Rupees*, and yet they did not suffice to cover the expences. Not many months ago, the receipts of three nights' performances, with very indifferent houses, enabled the manager, after settling every claim, to pay into the hands of Messrs. Forbes and Co. the sum of Thirteen hundred Rupees! After this, for Heaven's sake let us hear no more of mismanage[illegible] extravagance, jollifications, and what [illegible] would fain indulge a [illegible] the sentiments which you [illegible] as being those of the public, are far less general than you seem to imagine. Of their existence, even in a partial degree, I myself was certainly not aware, nor should I have taken all this trouble to prove their fallacy, but from a wish to do justice to the gentleman, who at present so ably fills the office of Manager, and to prevent weak-minded persons from imbibing erroneous opinions which, in all probability, would, otherwise, have never entered into their minds.

I had almost omitted to notice another point, *viz.* the assurances you call for, of *good acting* for the future, The Amateurs, I am convinced, will always "do their best," and the least indulgent audience can ask for no more. The dramatic horizon is not at all times equally luminous: Whenever a *star* of the first magnitude makes his appearance, due notice of the circumstance is given by the Managers, in the same way as Astronomers announce the approach of a Comet. But then, stars do not always shine; and *he* must be an ungrateful traveller indeed, who, when there is, what the poet calls, "a pall upon creation's cheek," curses his lanthorn for the feeble light it affords him. Begging you to excuse the trouble I have given you,

I remain, &c.
A. PLAY-GOER.

7th August, 1833.

LOTTERY DRAWINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

DEAR SIR.—You will oblige me by giving these few lines a conspicuous position in your Saturday's paper so as to attract the notice of your Bengal contemporaries and elicit some explanation regarding the Lottery. I had a few tickets in the Calcutta Lottery and the first information I received regarding their fate was *via* Madras, in the Asylum Herald. What is the reason of this? Are the Qui hies too busy to send us a copy of the Drawings or too economical in these *March of intellect* times to publish them.

Your's,
SPEC.

8th August.

THE THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—After perusing every article, better worthy attention in your last paper, my eye turned to the letter of a Play-goer, and tho' a temporary resident in the Deccan, which will exempt me from all suspicion of having found "*the cap to fit*," I cannot refrain from making one or two comments on the ill-timed and evidently thoughtless remarks of your correspondent. Considering the number of Bombayites who, as usual at this season of the year, have flocked to enjoy the air and gaieties of Poonah, and that scarcely one of the remaining Families at the Presidency have been free from sickness, which in many instances has terminated fatally, I am only surprised that even "*seven*" Ladies, and as many Gentlemen, as your correspondent mentions, were found enterprising enough to venture to the theatre on the night of the last Performance. There cannot be a greater lover of the Drama than myself, in proof of which I have twice this season attended the performance of the Poona amateurs, and have been amply rewarded for the no trifling annoyance of remaining in a dreadfully hot room on a cramped seat for several hours. I was pleased to observe each time that the kind exertions of our really talented entertainers were rewarded with unbounded applause from a crowded house, and I doubt not if the Bombay amateurs will only wait for a return of the Poonah visitors, and a more healthy season, that similar exertions on their part will meet with equal success. Not that I think they are so easily disheartened by a "*thinly scattered audience*," as your correspondent seems to imagine, as from all I have heard on the subject, it appears their greatest pleasure consists in arranging their parts, and costume, in the dress rehearsals, and last, tho' not least, the *snug tiffin and supper parties*, without which I fancy, the Indian public might long sigh in vain for a display of amateur theatrical talent.

O. O.

Poonah, Monday the 5th of August, 1833.

THE LATE RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The statement in your paper of this day's date regarding the disturbances in the Bazar inasfar as it relates to the 6th Regiment N. I. is altogether incorrect. Not a single man of that Corps has been concerned in plundering the shops of [illegible] nians and Shroffs transactions which in your paper are attributed *solely* to them. There are no Purdasees of the 6th Regiment N. I. in custody by the Civil authorities on suspicion of being concerned in plundering. *One* Sepoy *(a Purwary)* was seized

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REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT RUTNAGIRY FOR JULY. 1833.

Date.	In.	Cents.	Date.	In.	Cents.
July 1		08	17	1	66
2		15	18		47
3	1	33	19		46
4		01	20		35
5		04	21		01
6		76	22		17
7		24	23		42
8	7	38	24		76
9	1	19	25		41
10	1	95	26		21
11	1	69	27	1	34
12	6	22	28		45
13		09	29		13
14		33	30		14
15		27	31		27
16		80			
			Total	29	78

REMARKS.—The rain has fallen during this month in a manner most desirable for the advancement of cultivation.

The weather has been pleasant. Hard squalls at times, but more mild weather and longer gleams of sunshine than is usual during this month.

The prevailing wind has been rather to the northward of west—about W. by N.

Much sickness has nevertheless prevailed among the natives, and a serious epidemic dysentery is now spreading over the country.

Year.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
1832	.....	25.78	32.21	57.99
1833	3 53	18 3	29 78	51.65

by the Police about *two hours after the riot* when purchasing vegetables in the Bazar: he is a man of very quiet disposition and of a good character.

A[illegible] must be fully sensible of the very injuri[illegible]ct of such accusations, I doubt not but you will see the justice and propriety of giving the same publicity to this note, that you have done to the statements alluded to, and as Commanding Officer of the 6th Regiment, I request you will have the goodness to do so in your next number.

I have &c.

J. LITTLE,

Major Comg. 6th Regt. N. I.

Bombay, 6th August, 1833.

AHMEDABAD RACES, FOR 1834.

In addition to those contained in the prospectus published on the 27th July 1833.

A Civilian's Plate of Rs. —— free for all Arabs, 8st. 4lbs. one 3 miles. A Subscription of 150 Rs. each, to be added to the Plate, to be run on the 2d day of the Meeting. Three Horses or no race.

A Gold Cup value 1,500 Rs. by Subscription in equal Shares, free for all Arabs, 8st. 4lbs. One 2 miles. To be run for on the 1st day of the meeting.

No Subscriptions will be received after the 1st December, 1833.

Already 3 Subscribers.

The Cup is in the hands of the Stewards.

H. CRACKLOW,
Secretary G. T.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay steam navigation Committee, held on the 25th inst. the amount of funds available for the purposes of the Committee being considered sufficiently large to warrant the anticipation of success attending their plans, and also, to hasten as much as possible, the proposed steam communication with Europe, it was

RESOLVED.—That subscribers to the steam fund be requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions to the Treasurers of the Committee (Messrs. Remington and Co.) with as little delay as possible.

G. ASHBURNER,
Bombay, July 26th, 1833. *Sec. to the Committee.*

N. B.—To prevent mistakes and confusion, it is desirable that drafts, remittances, &c. on account of steam navigation, be forwarded direct to the Treasurers, and not through the Secretary as heretofore.

AMOUNT COLLECTED BY THE TREASURERS.

Receipts from 82 Subscribers	Rs.	17,530
Invested in 5 per cent. Paper		13,000
Cash balance	Rs.	4,530

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BOMBAY STEAM FUND.
Received since our last.

BOMBAY.

Amount previously received	Rs.	57,323
Captain B. McMahon,		100
Lieut. Col. W. Fendall, H. M. 4th Drag		100
R. B. Owen Esq. Seroor (paid)		100
M. D. A. Eesdale Poona do		50
Thomas Waghorn,		50
Captain J. T. Griffith		25

CAWNPORE.

C. Truscott, c. s.	Rs.	100
E. V. Erwin, c. s.		100
T. Taylor, c. s.		100
Nawaub Ameen Ool Dowlah		100
Captain L. H. Smith, 6th Cavalry		50
R. Campbell, c. s.		16
Thakoor Pershad, BANKER		25

SEEROOR. Donation.

Charles Waddington	50
H. Margary	20
Lieut. J. Skirrow	10

CALCUTTA.

	SONAT	SA.	A.	P.
M. Ainslie, Esq. C. S. Rs.		100	0	0
F. Jeffries Esq. 70th N. I.	20	18	15	4
W. Crawford, Esq. C. S.		100	0	0

LAHORE.

Captain J. T. Winfield	20			
Lieut. James Gray, 18th Regt.	20			
Dr. Jno. Inglis, M. D.	20			
Major N. Aloes	50			
Total		105	4	1

LUCKNOW.

Major Low	300	287	1	1
Thomas Catania, Junr.		35	0	0
A. Du Bois		50	0	0
Captain J. D. Herbert		200	0	0

DEYRAH DHOON

Lieut. Col. F. Young	100	126	4	11
D. M. Gray, Asst. Surgeon	32			
G. T. Franco Moozaffernugur		50	0	0
P. C. Frenoh		50	0	0
A. H. E. Boileau, Bengal Engrs. with the proviso of a free passage		1,000	0	0

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port*	*Touching where.*
Marry Bibby	11th Instant.	Liverpool	
Charles Kerr	1st Sept	London	Cape.
Spence	1st Ditto	Glasgew	
Lady Feversham	10th Ditto	London	Ditto ditto.
Surry	First week in do	Ditto	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—10th AUG ST, 1833.

	MORN.		AFT.	
	8	15	8	42
	9	03	9	32
	9	51	10	19
	10	39	11	06
	11	27	11	54
	0	15	0	36
	1	03	1	24

[illegible]HANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
[illegible]e Loan	142	143
[illegible]cent. Loan.		
[illegible]	109½	0
[illegible]	109	109½
[illegible]	108½	109
[illegible]oan	108	110
[illegible]oan	111	111
[illegible]ys sight	107	108
[illegible]ys sight	101	103
[illegible]ths sight	1s 10d	1s 9d
[illegible]	225	226
[illegible]	111½	112

[illegible]ALS AND DEPARTURES.
ARRIVALS.
[illegible]th. Begt N. I. from Tannah.
[illegible] Horse Artillery, from Poonah,
[illegible]PARTURES.
[illegible]. 3d Regt N. I. to the Deccan.
[illegible]C. W. Wenn, Marine Battn. to
[illegible]20th, Regt. N. I. to Sattarah.

[illegible]C OCCURRENCES.
BIRTHS.
[illegible]uly, the Lady of D. S. Young,

At Byculla, on the 5th Inst. Mrs. A. McAulay, of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 5th inst., at No. 43, Small Colaba, Mrs. J. M. Burton, of a son.

At Ahmedabad, on the morning of the 27th ult. the Lady of Colonel Whish, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, of a Son.

At Satara, on the morning of the 2d inst. the lady of Captain H. Lyons, 23d Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the evening, of the 4th inst. at Small Colaba, Thomas, son of Mr. Conductor Wakeford, of the 1. N. aged 15 months.

At Rutnagherry, on Friday morning, the 2d August, with small pox, Leocadia, the wife of Mr. John D'Costa, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Cabral, aged 15 years and 5 months.

At Ellichpoor, on 24th July, Constance Anne Pennuel, daughter of Capt. St. John Grant, Commanding 3d Regt. Nizam's Army, aged 10 months and 6 days.

At Rutnagherry, (suddenly,) on the evening of Friday the 2d instant, the Infant Son of Charles M. Harrison, Esq. Civil Service, aged 4 months and 11 days

In the Fort, on the morning of the 9th Instant, Mr. Robert Bishop, Artificer in the Mint, Aged 54 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

August 6th. The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Brig Palinurus, Thomas Elwon, Esq. Commander, from Juddah 26th and Mocha 24th July. Several Arab and Turkish Ships at Juddah. H. C. Brig of War Nautilus at Mocha, and several Arab Ships. An American Brig left the Red Sea in company, weakly manned.

Passengers.—Mr. Hyslop, Purser, and Servant, Currumbhoy Shranijee, 2 Arab Naquedahs and 1 Persian ditto, 2 Seapoys and 3 Lascars belonging to the Benares, 2 Lascars belonging to the Nautilus, 6 Native servants 2 Armenians.

8th American Brig Rupee, J. W. P. Lewis, Master, from Mocha 24th July.

Extract from the log of the Brig Rupee.

29th May—Left Zanzibar for Lamoo. 31st.—Made Lamoo at 7 a. m. At 8½ a. m. came too in 7 Fathoms of water, with a very heavy swell and blowing hard, having out a scope of 50 fathoms of chain cable. At 11 a. m. Captain Webster, Richard Richardson, the 2nd Officer, Joseph Lanabee, and John Sidney, Seamen, Hamjee Interpreter, and his servant Messubba, left the Brig in the jolly boat for Lamoo.—During the whole day blowing hard, with a heavy swell and the Brig riding heavy. At sun-set hoisted a light as a signal for the boat. At midnight blowing very hard and the Brig dragging. Let go the best bower which brought her up—during the night a regular watch kept, looking out for the boat. At sun rise the boat seen beating off to the Brig. In about half an hour afterwards the boat disappeared, from which, I fear, she capsized and all on board perished. At 1 P. M. parted the hemp cable and the Brig dragging fast in shore; obliged to ship the chain, and to make all possible sail to get off shore.

Mr. Lewis now in charge of the Brig endeavoured again to make the shore, but the strength of the current and the S. W. Monsoon, made it perfectly impossible, and after taking every thing into consideration, he deemed it advisable to bear up for Mocha, where he arrived on the 14th June. At Mocha the Hon. Company's Brig Palinurus very politely supplied the Brig with a sufficient number of men to work her to Bombay, whither the Brig has come for the purpose of refitting.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 2.—French Ship La Pactole, Martin Bousses, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Clamageram.

—Ship Hero, Jas. Thomson, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Asst. Surg. Peter Gray, and Lieut. Wilson.

5th. Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, Henry Tudor, Master, to Madras, and Calcutta.

6th. Ship Futtay Raymon, Shaboo bin Tyab Naiquedah, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta,

9th. Barque Lady of the Lake, James Pearson, Master, to Singapoor.

Passenger.—Mr. Capone.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Lowther Castle.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Hall, Charles Kerr, Hero, Lady Feversham Spence, Surrey, London, and Mary Bibby,
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, Sultana, Gulnare and Pittamber.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
ARAB.—Futtel Raymon.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 10 AUGUST, 1833.

We are happy to state that the new church at Byculla will be opened on Sunday next, when Divine service will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

It is stated in the *Calcutta Courier*, of the 22d, ult., that the steam committee at that presidency have come to a resolution to refer all their plans to the Bombay committee, and to abide the judgment which shall be formed upon them here.

Since the *Courier* arrived, we understand, private letters have been received from Calcutta in which it is mentioned, in addition to the above news, that the committee have determined to support the Bombay plan to the utmost extent in their power. As this information comes from very good authority we have no doubt it is perfectly true.

The notice in the *Gazette* on Wednesday last, regarding the abandonment of the new Police Regulations, we learn is incorrect. They are still, we believe, under the consideration of Government, and though likely to undergo considerable alterations, are by no means to be given up.

Some further extracts from the *Galignani's Messengers* received by the *Palinurus* will be found below. The political news they afford however, is of very little importance, and with the exception of the change in the ministry, is most indecisive in every respect. Mr. Stanley's appointment to the secretariship of the colonies may indeed be considered as the prelude to strong measures with regard to negro slavery, but of the precise nature of his plans nothing positive was known up to the 12th. of April. Upon the subject of Church Reform also, which appears to be the next destined to come before Parliament, the same degree of uncertainty prevailed, though rumours in abundance were circulated regarding it.—The Irish disturbance bill, which we noticed in our last as having received the assent of the king, we observe, has already gone into operation, and the powers it confers on the Lord Lieutenant have been applied to certain districts of Ireland where disorders have been carried to the greatest extent. The vigour displayed by Government in proceeding thus rapidly to enforce the provisions of this bill, after all the delay which has occurred in passing it, appears to have been rather unexpected, but no bad consequences have followed, and Ireland was as little disturbed, perhaps, as she ever has been.

In the House of Commons little or nothing of importance appears to have taken place since our last accounts. On the 29th. March, the House still continued engaged with the Irish disturbance bill; on the 1st April a debate took place upon the ministerial plan for Irish Church Reform; on the 2d the subject was resumed, and the evening was concluded by a debate upon flogging in the Army which we have extracted. On the 3d. the Factories Labour Bill was the subject of discussion; and on the 4th. the House adjourned until the 16th. April for the Easter holidays.—During the above period the Lords appear to have done nothing.

The Bengal papers of the 20th. and 22d. ult. afford some late news from China.—The well known opium vessel *Sylph* had returned in safety to Canton, after a trading voyage up the eastern coast of China as high as Lat. 42° during which she appears to have escaped from great dangers and met with intense cold. An interesting account of her trip will be found below together with a proclamation by *Choo*, the Governor of Canton, upon the state of morality in that province. This document, to say the least of it, displays his excellency's sentiments in a most favorable light, and gives a more rational idea of the state of society among the Chinese, in the neighbourhood of Canton, than all the writings of our countrymen put together. We think, indeed, it deserves to rank high as a specimen of Chinese literature, and when the disadvantages of the translation are taken into consideration, will not perhaps suffer much in comparison with some of the best writings of the same kind in our own language. But, be this as it may, Governor *Choo*, there can be no doubt, does infinite credit to the authorities by whom he was appointed to his present important situation; and we would recommend those who may have received their impressions of the Chinese through the medium of the select committee, to read his proclamation and satisfy themselves that the rulers of that people are not so incomprehensible a compound of absurdity and craft, as those disinterested gentlemen would have us believe.

Our correspondent "A Play Goer" has favored us with an explanation regarding the charges we alluded to last Saturday against the present management of the Theatre. In doing this, however, he appears to forget that, proving the former management bad and expensive, does not in the least exculpate the present managers from the charge of extravagance. The better way would be to show in a clear and satisfactory manner that no sums have been uselessly expended of late; and as we have every reason to believe, judging from the letter we publish to-day, that this can be done, we shall be happy to remove the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public, by printing a short statement (if it be duly certified) of the real expenses of the Theatre upon the last three performances.

With regard to the acting, which our correspondent considers as so superlative throughout the last Play, we have no means of judging, not having been present upon the occasion; but we have no hesitation in affirming that one of the principal causes of the want of support he complains of was the absence of good acting at almost every play that has been performed for the last two years. And we still fear it will take a long time, and a good deal of trouble, to rouse the public from the indifference they feel, in consequence, towards what once, and under happier influences, was a favorite amusement.

To our correspondent's account of the attempt to secure the assistance of two amateurs, who were lately here, we have nothing to add, except that it differs widely from that which was circulated at the time the circumstance occurred, and it is with pleasure we give his statements insertion in the hope that they may allay a little the dissatisfaction which we have stated to exist.

MADRAS.

Among the Subscriber's names to the Steam Navigation Fund we are truly gratified to find that of His Highness the MAHARAJAH of TANJORE, 1,000 Rupees.—*Male Asylum Herald, July* 29.

CALCUTTA.

The *John Bull* of Saturday gives a most appalling account of the effects of the late gale at Mungleghaut. Mr. John Grant it appears, supplies by order of Government, 1000 people with food daily, and Mr. Donnithorne, the Salt Agent at Hidgelle, the same number—20,000 boats and small craft are estimated to have been lost and 300,000 human lives! We indulge the hope that these statements are somewhat in excess—but, that great and general distress still prevails in the quarters whence the accounts come, is beyond doubt. We published on Saturday a letter from Tumlook, which described the distress prevailing there and suggested the appropriation of the Scott subscription to its relief; but independent of other objections—the amount would be too trifling to effect much good in that way and in fact individual aid can do little—the sufferers must still look to the State for aid—for the Zemindars are unable to afford it, and charitable contribution cannot be reckoned on to any considerable extent.—*Hurkaru, 22d July.*

We hear that the Calcutta Committee have come to a resolution to refer all the plans to the Committee at Bombay, and to abide the judgment which shall there be formed upon them—telling their brother Committee, that it is the general wish to prefer Steam alone to the sailing plan, if the necessary means can be commanded.—*Cal. Courier, July* 22.

DELHI.

The Mission of Ram Mohun Roy to England appears to have been attended with at least partial success. In consequence of instructions from the Court of Directors, the Governor General's Agent at this place was lately desired to offer the King of Delhi an addition of three lacs of Rupees to his annual stipend, provided he chose to accept of that sum in lieu of all demands whatsoever. But His Majesty it is said withholds his answer to this communication until he shall receive advice on the subject from his ambassador. The King is understood to claim the whole revenue of the Delhi Territory, [illegible] amounting to about 3600,000 Rupees, in virtue of a promise made to his father Shah Allum by Lord Lake, when it did not exceed eight lacs a year. The document on which this claim is founded appears to have been very differently interpreted by the present Members of Council when in office at Delhi. Sir Charles Metcalfe considered it merely to guarantee what the land then yielded without reference to any prospective increase of revenue; but Mr. Ross is reported to have pronounced the engagement entered into by Lord Lake, though injudicious, one which the British Government was bound to fulfil to the extent of the King's demands. The Palace being still the epitome of a Native Government in which a few favourites are pampered and the majority half starved, much decided "interference" will be necessary, if an addition is made to the royal income, to render it of any use to nine tenths of the descendants of Timur.—*Delhi Gaz. July* 20

AGRA.

We need scarce call attention to the Revolution which has occurred at Gwalior; Junkeejee Rao Scindeah, being now in quiet possession of the Musnud. Her Highness the Baiza Baee has, we hear, quitted Gwalior for the Doulpore territory, and crossed the Chumbul some day last week. We have little data upon which we can calculate the line of policy which Lord W. Bentinck will at present adopt; but from the conduct of the Resident, we should be led to anticipate that no efforts will be made on the part of our Government for the purpose of restoring the Baiza Baee to her former authority. The Revolution appears to have taken place without the slightest bloodshed, the whole army, who are internally the real Governors of the States, having unanimously declared themselves in favour of the Young Rajah.—*Mofussal Akhbar, July* 20.

DISCOVERY OF A BED OF FOSSIL (MARINE?) SHELLS, ON THE TABLE LAND OF CENTRAL INDIA.

A circumstance which must prove highly interesting to all lovers of Geology has lately been brought to light by the discovery of a bed of Fossil shells (marine?) in a good state of preservation. Accident as usual in discoveries of this kind led to their detection. A well had been sunk some 14 years ago by a native, half a mile distant from Saugor beside the road leading to Jubbulpore and with the stones turned out of it he erected a small hut for his workmen, little dreaming at the time he was piling up such geological treasures. A man the other day, seeing something unusual in a lump of the limestone of which the hut was built, dragged it out, and took it to his master Mr. Fraser who immediately recognized it as being a shell, so interesting a fact could not be lost sight of and means were immediately taken to follow up the discovery; on searching the walls of the dwelling several other stones equally rich in shells were detected and the owner of the ground being questioned stated they came out of the well about half way down but ocular proof was not to be obtained from the sides of the well being stoned up with large blocks of sandstone. To allow a point of so much interest to remain in doubt would have been highly culpable, and Dr. Spry immediately set about sinking a shaft parallel to the well that the locale might be effectually set at rest.

After sinking through basalt both soft and hard, he came I understand upon a bed of soft fatty red soil containing nodules of lime and presently reached the anxiously sought limestone bed from which he had the satisfaction of disentombing some rich specimens of shells. The bed is formed exactly 17 feet below the present surface. The shells are unrivaled of different sizes—some nearly as long as the hand and all of them are what is turned *reversed* shells. I understand however he is proposing to send an account of them to the Asiatic Society and I shall not therefore venture to do more than announce the discovery to you *Ibid*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GWALIOR,—On the 10th of July Maharaj Junkoo Roa Scindiah ascended the Throne. Afterwards he left the Palace for the Garden of Flowers (Phool Bagh) attended by Jakum Sahib's Battalion. On this being reported to the Baiza Baee, she immediately proceeded to the house of Hindoo Rao, and the latter having called Mr. Secunder and other Sirdars, they attended her Highness to the Residency When the Rajah became informed of this, instructions were immediately issued to Bukshi Gopal Rao and the other officers of Corps, to endeavour to seize the Ranee, and they respectively departed to execute their orders. The Resident in the mean time. sent to the Bukshi to request him to delay, and proceeded to the Maharaj, to whom he urged the uselessness of imprisoning the Ranee, now that he had obtained full control over the country. The

Maharaj upon this countermanded the instructions he had given. Certain of the Sirdars however, attached to Baiza Baee, who had no time to make their escape, have been confined, amongst these are Hazrut jee.

11th—Proclamation was made throughout the city and camp, that the Maharaj had ascended the Throne of Scindeah. His Highness then proceeded to the Phool Bhag, where he continued for some hours transacting business and giving audience.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."—The Sylph, the forlorn Sylph! is at length returned. It appeared that she had been given up by all, as many were the rumours invented by the natives to confirm this belief. She was, according to the last accounts, attacked by pirates, and burnt: Others stated, that the mandarins had had a hand in it. No such disaster had happened to her, but something equally formidable had befallen her, of which we subjoin the relation. We are glad to insert this narrative, for her inmates are fully sensible of the general interest shewn in her behalf by all the foreign residents in China, nor can they dissemble the satisfaction they felt in witnessing the general joy with which they were hailed at their re-appearance.

Notwithstanding the strong northerly and easterly breeze, which prevails at the season, when she took her departure, she reached the *Shan-tung* promontory within the space of a month. Thence we stretched over to the coast of *Manchoo Tartary*, where we arrived on the 24th of November, in a large bay. The weather had hitherto been tolerable, and this was the first day we felt a little cold. Many junks were here at an anchor, laden with the produce of these fertile regions, on their return to *Keang-nan*, *Shan-tung*, and *Fuhkeen*. We had long conversations with several captains, who unanimously dissuaded us from going higher up, because, they said, we would meet with ice. But this could not frighten Europeans, who are accustomed to cold from their youth. If we even came to extremes, we could very soon run down to the south, and easily escape the danger of being frozen up in the gulph of *Leaou-tung*. With this determination, we went as far as *Kae-choo*, a very large trading place. After many inquiries we concluded that it was unadvisable to anchor here at this season of the year, because the water was too shoal, and prevailing northerly winds might have driven us upon a bank.

We left therefore the *Kae-choo* roads for *Kin-choo*, and bore away from the coast, in order to get into deeper water. A fair breeze favoured us, we had all sails set, and anticipated the pleasure of very soon seeing the Great Wall. We had dined, and were looking forward to the pleasure of recreating our health by passing a winter month in those regions. All on a sudden we heard the cry that the ship is on shore! and very soon felt that this really was the case, for she gave very hard thumps. However, finding two fathoms of water along side, we flattered ourselves with the hope that we might get off at high water. Alas! we were mistaken, it was high water, and the flood carried us with irresistible power further upon the bank. We tried to back her off, the wind having shifted to the N. E., but all to no purpose. When we sent the cutter to sound, we found eleven feet in every direction. We began therefore to throw the kentledge and a part of the cargo overboard to lighten her a-stern. Meanwhile the water fell to eight feet, the knocking ceased, the ship being hard and fast; and thus we passed a night between hope and fear. Trusting to the interposition of a kind Providence, we commended ourselves to the care of the Almighty.

How little however, were our hopes realized on the following day. A northerly breeze had blown very fresh throughout the night; the water decreased in consequence to an alarming degree—we had only six feet left. To render our situation the more wretched, we felt the effects of the cold; the lascars were unable to move, and we had to trust to a handful of Europeans. At the flood tide we succeeded in getting her head round and forced her to the S. E., having ten or eleven feet along side. She gave many a heavy knock, which was truly appaling, and we surely believed that she would spring a leak, or lose her rudder. But, at the ebb tide, our consternation was greater: the ship laid gradually over until she touched her beam ends, and thus settled in the sand. What had we now to expect, if the north wind continued? if the cold increased and the water decreased? With what a feverish anxiety we looked to find out whether she went further over, and how we calculated whether she could stand much longer the northerly gale, which blew upon her broadside. The gunner sounded, and reported that there was three and a half feet water along side. Though we found three or four fathoms a mile distant from us, we were unable to move the ship, in order to get into deeper water. The flood tide returned, she righted a little, but remained immovably fixed in the sand. Unless God changed the wind, we were lost men. Our situation became hourly more dangerous; the ice made its appearance in large lumps the lascars lost all energy, and gave themselves up to despair. Could we save ourselves by swimming? The shore was twenty-five or thirty miles distant, the water was excessively cold. At the same time the sea was running very high, and we had reason to fear that our boats would be swamped before we reached the shore. But what to do with the poor lascars, who were frequently helpless? Having given the vessel up for lost, we finally resolved to go on shore, in order to procure some assistance, and to save certain number of the native crew.

It was on the 29th of November that our party, consisting of eight Europeans and thirteen sick lascars, set out for *Kae-choo*. The thermometer was at twenty-three in the cabin. The wind blew fresh, and many a spray swept aloug, coating our boat with ice, and wetting our clothes, but the same ice secured us from the piercing cold. The sufferings of the lascars were very severe, their piercing cries rent our hearts, but what availed our compassion, when we could lend them no effectual assistance. "We die, we die," was their general outcry. After having stowed one upon the another, and given them as much of our clothing as we could spare, we left them to their lot. Their cries died away, some no longer moved, the others seemed to have fallen into a state of stupor. Thus after many vain attempts, we reached the shore in the afternoon in the most wretched condition. The place where we landed was barren, and we saw only a few fishermen's hovels and several fishing boats hauled upon the beach. Thus forsaken, we ascended the hills, some carrying the provisions we had brought with us, and others transporting the lascars. We were very soon met by fishermen, who astonished at our wretched condition, gave a heavy sigh, and hastened down to the boat. We did not implore their aid but they sat immediately to work, assisting us to bring up our baggage, and opened their hovels for our reception. Here we found beds, with a fleece under them, heated. We put the lascars upon them, some of whom were senseless, but the heat was not sufficient to thaw their limbs. They cried fire, fire! and these humane fishermen lighted one to satisfy their urgent demand, though it was perhaps the last fuel they possessed. We began now to take off our icy coat and to make ourselves comfortable in this new lodging. A short conversation with our hosts shewed us that we had to do with very poor people, whose delight it was to assist their suffering fellow creatures. We have often been in similar circumstances, they said, and can fully sympathize with you. Our boats, yea, our lives, are at your service; we will depart with you as soon as the tide is in our favour, and request you to show us the place where the ship has gotten aground. We went upon an eminence and pointed it out to them, they took the bearings of the compass, shrugged up their shoulders, saying, it is very dangerous, but no matter, we will try. An intelligent man came afterwards to us; we conversed with him upon the subject. He assured us of the readiness wherewith they would hasten to the ship, but I regret, he added, that you must first get us permission from the mandarins. This acted like a thunder clap upon us. Well aware that humanity was excluded from the breast of a mandarin, we considered our application futile. The time we went up to *Kae-choo*, which was still ten miles distant, the ship might be dashed to pieces or fall over; but there was no alternative, we could not persuade those men.

Meanwhile, one of the lascars had expired, another had fallen into fits, and those who were conscious surrounded a straw fire. We were soon driven out by the smoke, and sought for other quarters in a temple built upon a hill. Here we met a priest, who, with his cook, refused us admittance. We told him that all men between the four seas were brethren, and it ought to be a matter of joy to him when a friend came from a distant country. These classical quotations from Confucius appeased his anger, we cited a few maxims upon hospitality, and he permitted us to enter, apologized for this rudeness, and spread a table. There was a company of well-dressed *Shan-tung* men present, all of whom shewed themselves interested in our fate, and tried to console us. After having shewn them a watch and a musical box, their curiosity and admiration were greatly excited. They conceived a great idea of a nation so ingenious. Here we were very comfortable; though there seemed to be a great many guests, we got a place to lie down upon a hot bed, and suffered very little cold during the night. The weather was clear, the cold intense; we drew our long boat up on the beach, wherein the fisherman greatly assisted us.

The next morning, three of the party set out for *Kae-choo*, in order to implore the help of the mandarins. They had taken a guide, who walked so very slow as greatly to increase their regret for the loss of time to their unfortunate companions on board the ship. Our way led through many a fertile field; we saw fine farms, and a thriving, wealthy population, so that we were strongly reminded of home, from which we were now so far. A proclamation stuck up in both the Manchoo and Chinese languages was strong evidence of the paternal care of the government for the patrimony of the imperial family. It enforced the cultivation of the waste country, relieved the people from heavy taxes, and encouraged them in the pursuit of agriculture. The country is undulated, interspersed with groves, and watered by several creeks.

It was a fine day, and we should have enjoyed the scenery, if we had not been so strongly reminded of our helpless condition. The people we met were starled by our sudden appearance, but, after same desultory questions about our native country and our errand, they withdrew. After having passed many a hamlet, the high walls of *Kae-choo* rose in our view: the population became more numerous, and the houses were better built. Hitherto we had not seen one Tartar; all the men we met were *Shan-tung* colonists; but, as soon as we passed the gates, we very soon saw that we were not far from them.

Kae-choo is a very large place, surrounded by a new, very high wall, and is the principal emporium of Tartary. The houses are low; no buildings of any importance were to be seen; but the mercantile bustle in the streets, and well-furnished shops, convinced us that it was the emporium, whence annually two thousands of junks departed.

Our guide had on a sudden withdrawn; we were left to feel the way ourselves, till we met with a police runner. He conducted us into an open court, gave us some slips of paper, and requested that we might write down what we wanted. After having satisfied their curiosity, we insisted upon having immediately an interview with the principal mandarin of the district. The more urgent we were in our request to be immediately admitted to an audience, the more indifferent our conductors shewed themselves. In the meanwhile the people had become very numerous; anxious to get a sight at us, they had posted themselves on a declivity along the wall; their number increased with every moment. In general they were well-dressed, and many had broad cloth jackets. They took a great interest in us, made incessant inquiries, and were very importunate to have a full look at our faces.

A considerable time had elapsed with the fruitless attempt of interesting the mandarins in our favour. We began to despond when we were called into a room, where an examination about our affairs began. We had very soon satisfied them as far as regarded the ship. The conversation was carried on upon slips of paper: we evaded all unnecessary questions, but hurt their feelings by not giving them the full names and surnames of the crew. The visitors were very numerous, some of them seemed to be very intelligent. A sparing dinner had been brought into the room: of this we partook with reluctance. From the tenor of the conversation, we saw that the mandarins had lost sight of our ship, they could form no idea of our danger, and therefore we resolved to leave them immediately. However, we wished to try one experiment, and ordered water poured into a large bowl to be brought into the room. Taking a cup, which floated so as to touch occasionally the bottom, we gave them an occular demonstration of our situation; then knocking the cup very hard against the bowl, we convinced them that our ship must ere long go to pieces. When this was reported to them, they wrote on a chit, "we understand your danger, and will help you." After this they sent a military *Manchoo* mandarin into the room; he was the forerunner of two literary mandarins, who asked us whether our nation sent at stated times a tribute bearer to *Peking*. We informed them that we had sent an ambassador, but never a tribute bearer. Well, he said, this amounts to the same. We will be off with you immediately. They packed us accordingly into two carts, and drove away under a military escort to *Ma-two* the harbour of *Kae-choo*. When, after a tormenting jostling upon these miserable roads, we reached this place, a number of *Fuh-keen* men surrounded us, and recognized one of the party as their countryman. How glad we will be, they said, to hasten to your assistance; only get the permission, and we will start. Their lighters were at this time of the year hauled upon the shore, and were thickly coated with ice. However, a southerly breeze, which had blown during the day, had thawed the ice, and they had some prospect of getting them into the open sea. Whilst we were deliberating upon the best plan to effect this purpose, two *Fuh-keen* captains, the owners of these crafts, were called before the chief magestrate and received the strictest orders get immediately ready for sea. They hesitated at first, knelt down, and requested to be allowed time to ponder upon this matter, but the mandarin threatened them with severe punishment, and they agreed to sail immediately at the peril of their lives. Delighted at our success, we were about to take leave of the mandarins, when all on a sudden their tone was changed. They had held a short consideration, and resolved not to send assistance before they had reported the case to their superiors. We asked them if, in the mean time all the lives were lost, what will you do? From this moment you become responsible for the lives of eighty people: if they are lost, the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, will require them from you. To this we received no answer; they hurried away, and we, ourselves, were again packed into carts, and sent under a more numerous escort to the temple, to join our companions. Our situation was now desperate. We could neither help ourselves nor our friends, and gloomy forebodings filled our breast. Only the hope upon the Almighty God, who would never forsake us gave us courage, and notwithstanding our forlorn state, we hoped and believed that he would save us by the signal interposition of his power.

Under such feelings we reached the temple. The evening was serene, and the firmament glittered in all its majesty and splendour—our prayers were directed to him who rules the sky.

Meantime our friends in the temple had been busy to procure some water, to send it on board. They had spent a day of anxiety and hailed us with joyful exclamations. But how dejected were they when they heard the result of our endeavours Mr. R. addressed therefore the following letter to the cheif authority at *Kae-choo* which was sent away the same night.

"The English, Captain Lo and the others, respectfully inform the chief magistrate of *Kae-choo* district, that their vessel has gotten upon a bank, and cannot floar; and they apprehend that if the vessel is not yet lost, she will very soon go to pieces, according to the report we gave previously. Notwithstanding our earnest entreaties to send the *Fuh-keen* lighters alongside to save the lives of the crew, your honor has refused permission, and thus, you are responsible for the lives which will be lost.

"The inhabitants of the middle kingdom cherish humanity in their bosoms; the Great Emperor evinces compassion towards distant foreigners, and would by no means suffer to see them drowned like beasts. We hope that your honor will imitate this pattern. Yet, if you slight eighty lives and all are lost, you will have to answer for it. The rulers of our country will be anxious to inquire after them. We therefore humbly hope your honor will examine the case, and grant our petition.

12th year of Taou kwang, 10th moon, 9th day.

Our humane priest was highly upbraided for having received us into the temple and so generously supplied our wants. He however turned towards the mandarins, and said, if humanity is banished from your bosoms, kill by heartless cruelty forlorn strangers, but I will and can never deny to them my hospitable roof. This resolute answer put them to silence, and they withdrew. Our apartments were now filled with *Man-cho* soldiers, and a great number of strangers, who had thronged thither during all the day,

Before we went to sleep, we resolved to send the long boat back to the ship, to save what she could and leave the other thing.

The next morning dawned and Mr. R. wrote a letter to the captain, wherein he requested him to use his utmost endeavours to get her off, and to persevere till she had become so leaky as to preclude all hope of fitting her out for the voyage back. The letter dictated by despair was 'sent of immediately, whilst two of us staid behind in order to try again whether we could, influence the mandarins. Those who remained were just going to talk with the mandarin in the adjoining room, that he might supply them with provisions, for which they paid down the money. All on a sudden, we saw our companions return with the joyful exclamation—"Our ship is safely riding at anchor! we have seen her from the hill." This circumstance filled us with utter joy, whilst the mandarins were struck with terror. The same man, who treated us shortly before with haughty insolence, became now all politiness; he made apologies, and besought us to forget the insults offered to us. We now paid our generous host, but the mandarin wanted to take from him the present. Such an outrageous behaviour roused our indignation, and we expostulated very loudly, and the consequence was, that things were returned to them. Now we took with a light heart our departure. leaving the lascars behind.

On board the ship we learnt that the day previous, at 7 A. M. the ship had righted, all sails were set on the foremast to pay her head off to the E. As she struck very hard, it was found that she strained a good deal during the night. so that the bolt ends on the starboard side cracked. The S. S. W. breeze continued, at 11 the captain set all sail, the ship's head was E. S. E., the southerly breeze had increased the water, she deepened suddenly from two to four and six fathoms, and thus, after many a hard knock, escaped unhurt. Praise be to our Almighty deliverer.

On the 2nd December, we went an shore to fetch the lascars. It blew from the south, there was a heavy swell and drizzling rain. The ice was floating in large detached pieces from the shore towards the sea. It was towards evening when we reached our former landing place. Using the utmost despatch, we sent the lascars into the boat, and inquired about the provisions which had been promised. The joyful fishermen, who had exulted at our unexpected deliverance, met us with congratulation. We were going to embark, being disappointed in getting the provisions, of which we had delivered a list, when a large number of troops came down the hill. We went up to the commanding officer, and requested him most earnestly to withdraw them, in order to prevent our having recourse to arms. They first hesitated, but perceiving a sailor with a pair of pistols in his pockets, they did it in great haste, and were very soon out of sight. The commander-in-chief, however, had come down in a cabriolet, and posted himself upon a hill, in order to inspect our motions better. He sent down two officers, who besought us in the most humble terms to come up to their commander, a great man, and relations to the Emperor. We found in him an old, decrepid Tartar, with a light blue button, wearing a peacock feather. He spoke broken Chinese, and had an interpreter with him. We addressed him in short and energetic terms, painting in glowing language the cruel behaviour of the magistrate at *Kae-choo* in not affording us assistance when we wanted it most. He promised to report it to the emperor. We then took leave; he repeated several times, Supreme heaven has saved you, may he speed your voyage, and grant success. Thus we parted, after having taken an affectionate leave of the fishermen and the priest, who were sent down on purpose to conciliate our good will.

On our return we had very boisterous weather, and the boat was in considerable danger. The lascars again suffered very severely.

Dec. 3rd,—We left those dreary regions. The ship was, on the outside and inside, coated with solid ice we had a very heavy sea on, and every spray congealed. Had we staid longer, we should have been frozen in. The consequences of this severe frost on board the ship were dreadful; and, if it had not been for the European sailors, we should have been unable to work the ship.

The bank is in lat. 4° 34' N. lat. 12°° 48' E. —*Canton Register, May* 18.

Proclamation by *Choo*, the Lieutenant Governor of Canton. March, 1833.

Choo,—an attendant officer of the Military Board; a member of the Court of Universal Examiners; an Imperial Historiographer and Censor; Patrolling Soother of Canton; a Guide of Military Affairs; and Comptroller of the Taxes;—

Hereby issues a proclamatiou for the purpose of correcting public morals; and delivering strict admonitory orders. In the act of government, moral instructions and the infliction of punishments are mutually assisting. But punishments should come after the act; instructions should go before. That neither should be neglected has long been decided.

Two years have elapsed since my arrival at my official station in Canton, and I have observed the multitudinous robberies and thefts therein. Streets and lanes are never tranquil. Daily have I led the local officers to scare and seize, so that we have not had strength for any thing else; but the spirit of robbery has not, even till now, ceased. This has arisen from my defective virtue; the smallness of my ability; and the inequality in my conduct of majesty and mercy. I feel ashamed of myself.

But, I consider, that luxury and extragavance are causes of hunger and cold; and from thence robberies and thefts proceed. The learned gentry are at the head of the common people; and to them the villagers look up. If they do not sincerely and faithfully issue educational commands, to cause the public morals to revert to regularity and economy; so that sons and younger brothers may gradually learn to be sincere and respectful: then, where is that which has long been considered the best device for a radical reform and a source purifying process in a country. Availing myself of this doctrine, I shall select a few of the most important topics, and prolaim them perspicuously below. That which I hope is that all you learned gentry, and all old men among the people, will, from this time and afterwards, make a work of stirring and brushing up your spirits, to become leaders of the people and to assist and supply that in which I am defective. When there are native vagabonds in a district, who oppose what is good and play with acts of disobedience, I shall order the local magistrate to punish them severely, but still scribes and policemen must not be allowed to make pretexts, and create disturbance. Oh! alas! those who won't be concerned about the future, must one day have trouble near at hand. This, I, the Lieutenant Governor distinctly perceive, is the source of nefarious conduct. My mind is full of regret on the subject, and I will not be afraid to iterate instructions, and issue my commandments for the sake of the land. Ye learned gentry and presbyters of the people, respectfully listen to my words. Despise not! A special Proclamation.

First. Exhortations and persuasions ought to be extensively diffused.

The national family has appointed officers from provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors down to district magistrates, who hold the station of guides and shepherds; and whose duty it is equally to renovate, and to lead the people. How can they throw their [illegible] on other people! Although brothers may be deficient cause fathers and elder [illegible] viously taught them. A[illegible] gentry in villages and h[illegible] bourhoods, shut their eye[illegible] as not concerning them[illegible] magistrate is interrupte[illegible] times present and someti[illegible]

The teaching of the [illegible] nuous by his constant [illegible] born; and here he grew[illegible] acquainted with the publ[illegible] neficial and what is prej[illegible] knows perfectly the nots[illegible] join neighbour's houses[illegible] whose shade is common t[illegible] he feels every pain and p[illegible] any of his clan. To fat[illegible] tender-heartedness; to s[illegible] filial piety. He can a[illegible] appropriately to every n[illegible] delicately in the slightest [illegible] half a word, he can dissip[illegible] It is easy for him to avai[illegible] ence, and persuade to w[illegible]

Learned gentry read the useful books of sages and worthies; and for the national family they should be useful men. If to-day they are living in the country, instructers of morals and examples of propriety, another day they will fill official stations; following what is good and obtaining the highest recompense Being abroad and at home, makes a temporary difference, but the incumbent duty in both stations is the same. At home, manifesting the principles of good government, is also being in the government.

I, the Lieutenant-governor, in patrolling and soothing this region, am always toiling hither and thither about public affairs; I cannot get time to grasp the hand, and hold conversation with the learned gentry; and be always exhorting and exciting each other; but some time, when I obtain an interview with you, I shall issue my commands on other gentry; that every one may instruct his own neighbourhood, When one village is renovated, one village will exhibit beautiful morals. Then a whole Heen district will, in every house, become the same. Scores of Heen districts will exhibit beautiful morals, and every house in the whole province will become the same. Then he who carries a heavy burden will only have to call, and be sure to have help, like *Tseang-pih* of old; and when fording a steam, in danger, he will only have to sing out, and some friend will come to his aid. He alone who has no blemish himself, can perfect others. That which I hope is, that the virtuous will take the lead of the vicious. The good man will receive entirely the advice given him. None ought, on account of talents possessed, to reject those who are not talented. In ancient times, *Yen keun-ping* let fall the screen at *Ching*, and all the men of *Shuh* were renovated. *Ching-tsze-mei* himself ploughed at the mouth of the valley, and all the people of *Kwan yew* followed his example. When a scholar and good man girds up his loins and walks firmly, he becomes the leader of all the country side. No doubt, when people look up at his gate, they will desist from their contensions: when they hear his name, those who are wrong will fell ashamed. In all you, learned gentry, I have substantial hopes.

Secondly. Plainness and economy should be greatly esteemed.

Since I, the soother of the people, came to my present office, I have for two years observed and investigated the state of things among the people at Canton. I have looked at their ways, and inquired about their customs. I have greatly indulged intense sorrow; and been filled with extreme regret. And for nothing more than to see useful property thrown away for useless purposes: to see limited strength wasted on objects from which no benefit could accrue. The country places the lasting occupations of husbandry and mulberry culture are still attended to with a spirit approaching to simplicity: but, in the town of Canton, *Fus-shan* and at all the places where markets are held, and official people live, there is a strife and emulation to exceed in guilt and extravagance.

At every anniversary of the birth day of a god; or when plays are performed at masses for departed shades; or thanksgivings given for divine energies exorted in behalf of any one; or grateful processions with prayers are carried round—all of which are what propriety does not interdict—but every one wants to boast of much, and to fight for great expence; one immitates another, and in a worse degree. Some even go the extreme of erecting lofty and variegated pavilions; and for a great distance rearing flowery palaces. Fir trees and silver flowers fill the streets and stop the lanes. Men and women assemble promiscuously, greatly to the detriment of the public manners. The sums expended must be reckoned by thousands and tens of thousands. And in a few days, the whole is of no more use than mire or sand, and is thrown away like a child's grass dog (toy) moreover, a blast may set on fire and cause a conflagration, which will occasion the resentments of myriads of families. It cannot be that these things emanate from the wishes of the many. They must be led into error by divine vagabonds" (who make a pretext of serving the gods to serve themselves.)

Consider—the shopmen in the street all live by a little trade; their origin not bigger than a fly's head; their end a mere trifle: and the profits they gain are small. But in the moment it is spent on wind and flame, and thrown away for useless regrets. Heaven's ways bate self-sufficiency: demons and gods abominate a *plenum*. To consider such services as prayers must be followed by divine reprehension.

I, the Lieutenant-Governor, am in my own person economical and simple, that I may be an example to the people. It is my sincere desire to make my nursing to consist in giving no trouble; and to teach by my own mode of living. This is what you learned gentry and common people all know, and all have seen.

Hereafter, when any anniversary of a god's birth-day occurs, there is no objection to your going to a temple to suspend lanterns, and hang up ornaments, offering sacrifices with abundance and cleanliness.

But, as to the street exhibitions, you must not listen to the divine vagabonds, who make pretexts to collect money, and gather together men and women promiscuously. If such people assemble, the district constables and street seniors must be responsible. The learned gentry are permitted to proceed summarily, and report them to the local magistrate for punishment; to pull back again the people from the regions of sterile custom.

As to all cases of assuming the cap (or togn) marrying wives, or burying parents, with the sacrificial rites attendant thereon—whether poor or rich—all should have a tender feeling for commodities; and a tender feeling for subsequent enjoyment. [*i. e.* avoid all waste.] The said learned gentry also should substantiate the wish of me, the Lieutenant Governor, to correct the people, and instruct them in morals—should advise them to substitute plainness for extravagance, and by economy flourish wealth: so that the people of a year of plenty may so hoard that plentiful year's wealth, that the people of a year of scarcity may look up to a year of plenty's accumulations. Would not this be beautiful!!! Ah! government love to the people is not so good as the people's love to themselves! Would the people but love and compassionate their own persons and families, where would be the occasion of they waiting till other persons laid plans for them! And if, reciprocally acting, they thus formed the "wind," (the fashion) they might govern sweetly, and never know discomfort.

Using these topics, I have lucidly and intensely proclamed them, that all might her and know; wishing that none will tread the steps of their former iniquities; but all practice, to the utmost, good morals.

Taon-kwang 13th year, 1st moon, 23d day. (March 14, 1833.)—*Canton Register, April* 1.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Received Overland.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 2.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

The report on the Mutiny Bill was brought up, and the amendments agreed to.

Mr. HUME expressed a hope that Ministers would now attempt to carry into effect the opinion which they had so long advocated when out of office, relative to the propriety of abolishing the cruel and degrading punishment of flogging in the army. The argument which had usually been advanced in defence of flogging was that it was necessary to maintain the discipline of the army. He never could admit the validity of the plea. In some regiments, in which there was no flogging, the discipline was as good if not better, than in regiments where the cat was used. He wished the experiment to be tried of endeavouring to enforce discipline without the brutal practice of flogging, and for that purpose he would propose the introduction of a clause into the Bill. When he had the honour to submit a similar proposition on 25th March, 1824, it was seconded by the Gallant Member for Nottingham (Sir R. Ferguson), and he now observed many Gentlemen sitting on the Ministerial Benches who supported him upon that occasion. Amongst the 47 Members who voted for the proposition were Lord Althorp, Mr. Baring, Mr. Denison, Lord Duncannon, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Lennard, Dr. Lushington, Colonel Maberly, Mr. Phillips, Sir M. W. Bidley, Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Wrottesley; and the tellers were Josoph Hume and John Cam Hobhouse.—(Hear, hear and laughter.)—Of course he expected all those Gentlemen to vote with him upon the present occasion, but he regretted that he should not have the assistance of the late Right Hon. Secretary at War as teller. (A laugh.) In 1827 Mr. (now Sir John) Hobhouse, said, "He had attentively listened to what had fallen from the gallant officers in the army on the subject, but the only reason they gave for defending flogging that he could discover was, that it ought to be continued because it had existed. And as no benefit resulted from the revolting custom it ought to be abolished as being a national disgrace and as placing our army in its discipline and honour second to that of France." And, in conclusion, he hoped "that no session would he suffered to pass away without some effort being made to relieve the soldier from this abominable punishment." (Hear, hear.) The punishment of slaves in the colonies was restricted to 15 lashes, whilst the British soldier was usually subjected to 300, 400, or 500 lashes. He could not believe that the soldier was so much worse than the slave as to justify that disproportion of punishment. (Cheers.) He observed a clause in the bill before the House which authorized the marking of the letter B. with gunpowder on the left side of the soldier two inches under the arm. This ought not to be allowed. If a man were to reform it would be cruel to compel him for ever to bear about with him the recollection of his former misconduct. (Hear.) The Hon. Member concluded with moving the introduction of the following clause: "And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful to inflict corporal punishment by flogging on any private soldier, corporal, or non-commissioned officer in the army or militia of the United Kingdom, within the United Kingdom, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. LENNARD said he held the practice in the utmost detestation. The soldiers of other countries were not subjected to the degrading punishment, and he could not conceive that there was anything peculiar in the character of his countrymen which rendered the application of the lash necessary.

Mr. R. GRANT said, that as he had undertaken the temporary charge of the bill he felt it necessary to make a few observations. If he felt himself justified in coming to a conclusion upon this question upon abstract principles, no official connexion should induce him to withhold his assent from the proposition of the Hon. Member; but, finding that the great majority of military men in whose general judgment he reposed confidence, were opposed to it, he felt it his duty to object to it. Whatever opinion he might individually entertain he did not feel strong enough to undertake on his own responsibility to support the proposition of the Hon. Member for Middlesex. He therefore adopted the conclusion, though with reluctance, to oppose the proposition. Having attended to the practical working of the judicial administration of the army he could say, however, that considerable mitigation of the punishment had taken place.

Captain BERKELEY thought the time had come when the punishment might be abolished entirely.—(Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL congratulated the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grant) upon the avowal of his sentiments in favour of the abolition of this punishment. If the practice were to continue, it would not be the fault of the Government but of a reformed House of Commons.—(Hear, hear.)—He (Mr. O'Connell) objected to adopting the opinions of officers of the army on this point; they were not in a situation to form a correct opinion: civilians in that House ought to decide the point. Yet, how many were there belonging to that House who were ready to turn up the whites of their eyes when negro slavery was mentioned, but who were not now present to support the abolition of flogging English soldiers?

Lord ALTHORP expressed his surprise that the Hon. Member for Middlesex should have read his name as one of a majority on this question. He did think that he had never voted on any one of the motions, he knew he had never voted against the question. He admitted, as every one must, that it was a punishment against which every one's best feelings must revolt: but notwithstanding that he should feel that it was taking upon himself a responsibility which he should not be justified in taking if he acted in opposition to the whole body of officers of the army, and gave a vote for taking away a punishment which they said was necessary. If the punishment was abolished at home, and continued abroad, the experiment would be a dangerous one. If any process could be suggested by which the punishment could be safely removed, he was ready to give it his consideration; but, under present circumstances, however painful it was to him to vote against the proposition of the Hon. Member for Middlesex, he felt that it would be quite inconsistent with his duty if he did not do his best to oppose it.

Captain CURTIES observed, that the recent reduction of soldiers' pensions had reduced the character of the soldiery, and the mode of punishment was calculated to do the same. He was averse to imprisoning soldiers to common gaols, which made them worse than before; but if prisons were erected in barracks, so that the men could be under the controul of their officers there, he should prefer imprisonment of flogging.

Sir R. DONKIN said he had tried, when Colonel of a regiment, to do without flogging, for six months; but the experiment failed, and he had been compelled, most reluctantly, to resort to corporal punishment again.—(Hear.)—He had tried the experiment a second time in Spain, where he commanded a brigade for 40 months. He told the men, that if they would support him, he would support them; and in that time he had not punished a single man.—(Hear.)—There were two ways of disciplining an army; one was by appealing to their moral feeling; but, if that appeal was not answered, there was no alternative but to resort to physical suffering. It was his perfect conviction that the British army could not exist, or be kept together, without a perseverance in corporal punishment.

Mr. CURTIES could not let the House go into Committee on this Bill without recording on that occasion, as he should on every other, his utter abhorrence of this system of punishment.—(Hear.)—There might be found several substitutes for it. For instance, it was found that the most furious animals were tamed by a course of starvation.—(Shouts of laughter, and cries, of "Hear, hear.")—He should most strenuously support the abolition of military flogging.

An Hon. Member would also strongly support the abolition of military flogging as regarded troops at home he did not think there would be any difficulty in finding an effective substitute for this mode of punishment. But with respect to the army in service abroad he must say that he thought summary punishment, from the nature of their position could not be dispensed with. They could not on the march very well have recourse to imprisonment, or to the very extraordinary mode of punishment suggested by the Hon. Member who spoke last.—(A laugh.)—Therefore while he strongly advocated the abolition of this punishment with respect to the army at home, he should object to its remission with repect to troops on foreign service. He only asked for the power to continue it; he was fully convinced that too good a feeling existed among officers to put it into effect very often.—(Hear, hear.)—Under the emperor Napoleon the French army had been kept in the finest discipline, yet corporal punishment was seldom or ever heard of. The fact was, the point of honour had been kept up to a very high degree in the French army. For himself he had witnessed in the Ionian Isles the best possible effects result from the substitution of solitary confinement in lieu of corporal punishment.

Mr. HANDLEY most strongly objected to the extraordinary and unfair distinction which was proposed to be made between troops in foreign service and troops at home. He thought all soldiers were alike entitled to the same treatment. A great deal had been said, and he did not object thereto, with respect to the fine discipline preserved in the French army without the influence of corporal punishment; but Hon. Gentlemen must also bear in mind that punishments were frequently carried into effect in that army—such as shooting, and obliging deserters to carry heavy irons—which, if attempted to be introduced here, would meet with as much opposition and feelings of horror and dislike as the punishment moved against by the Hon. Member for Middlesex.

Mr. SHEIL thought officers were not the most competent persons to decide on this question. He would never ask clergymen whether a reform was necessary in the church, nor West India planters whether negroes should be emancipated, nor the members of his own profession whether there were abuses in the law.—(Hear.)—As to the expedients suggested as substitutes for flogging, one Hon. Member had suggested an expedient, taken, apparently, from the Zoological Gardens—(A laugh)—where he (Mr. Sheil) had not had much experience. But were there not examples enough of the absence of flogging? Did it exist in France, and in other countries on the Continent? By persevering in the use of the lash the crimes complained of in the army were perpetuated. Abolish such degrading punishment—raise the soldier in the moral scale—adopt the Roman maxim: facinus est civem Romanum verberari.—(Hear.)

Col. G. LANGTON observed, that if we wished to have an efficient and well-disciplined army, it must be relieved from corporal punishment.

Sis J. BYNG said that the experiment of doing without flogging had been tried in a regiment in which he commanded.—The trial had continued for two years, and he was bound to declare that the result had not been what was expected, and that they were obliged to resort to flogging again. He did not know of any thing which could be efficiently substituted for its total abolition. He admitted that it ought to be resorted to only in extreme cases, but he did not think that it would be safe to take away altogether the power of inflicting it.

Sir F. BURDETT said that he had abstained from urging this subject on the attention of the House, in the hope that Government would take some steps consistent with the security and discipline of the army for the gradual and total abolishment of the disgraceful mode of punishment on which he could scarcely trust himself to express his own feelings. Often had he endeavoured in private to impress on Ministers the policy of such a course. He felt bound to say what he had always maintained, that, if Government did not take some means to do away with this disgraceful punishment, they would find that it was a matter which the British public would not tolerate much longer. He would not say, let it be abolished altogether, though he thought that it would be most desirable, but he would be content to let it be an *ultimatum remedium*. Such punishments should be given only in very extreme cases. Let it not be said that the abolition of such disgraceful punishments would be ruinous to the discipline of the army. The same sort of argument was used to defend punishments which no man in the army at the present day would venture to say ought to be inflicted in any case. Rather than inflict such a disgraceful punishment he would say, in extreme cases, shoot a man; for it was better that one man should suffer death than that a whole body should be disgraced.—(Hear, hear.) He (Sir F. Burdett) remembered when soldiers were sentenced to 1,000 and 1,500 lashes;—when men's whole lives might be said to be a continual punishment: for, as the whole of that enormous load of cruel suffering could not be borne at once it was given by instalments; and it was no uncommon thing for a commanding-officer, on any slight offence, to order the man out to get some of the lashes that were owing to him. That time was now gone by, and he hoped that the time was not distant when the practice might with safety be altogether discontinued. He would admit that the case of our armies abroad was in some respects different from those at home, and, indeed, it was an argument used by many officers when the question was brought forward on former occasions, that if the motion were limited to England, it would not be so objectionable. In conclusion, the Hon. Baronet expressed his conviction that the discipline of the army would not be impaired by the gradual abolition of the disgraceful system of corporal punishment; and he was certain that, had his Right Hon. Friend (Sir J. C. Hobhouse) remained in office, that some clause—to the effect of its being inefficient only in extreme cases—would have been introduced into the bill.

Lord PALMERSTON said this was a question which ought not to be disposed of by feelings only. It was one which rested on grave considerations of public interest, and should be discussed with calmness, in which the judgment, and not the feelings ought to predominate. There was no large army which could be kept up in any state of discipline without the fear of punishment. This was admitted; but it was said that this particular kind of punishment was objected to. Those who sought for its abolition proposed no substitute, but left it to the wisdom or ingenuity of Government to provide that substitute. Here, however, was the difficulty, and until they could see their way through that difficulty, until they could find a substitute, he hoped the House would not consent to the abolition, It was said that solitary imprisonment would prove a good substitute. He would not deny that it might be very useful, but he thought that in these countries it would be difficult to find places where that mode of punishment could be well inflicted. Corporal punishments were, in most cases, inflicted only when less severe modes had failed. He supposed that few Hon. Members would be disposed to adopt the substitute suggested by Hon. Member (Mr. Curties), who seemed to improve on the suggestion of the Hon. Member for Middlesex and to unite two of his principles by joining economy with a remission of corporal infliction, and correct the soldier by starvation. It was only a play upon words to say that corporal punishments were not known in the French army. But he must say, that in the French armies under Napoleon, amongst whom corporal punishments were less frequent, discipline was not their most distinguishing character; and those officers who had advanced with our armies into the southern provinces of France must remember the testimony borne by the French people themselves to the superior discipline of our troops, though the invading army; to that of their own soldiers. In other armies of Europe, though our mode of punishment was not known, would it be said that they had no corporal punishment. He would mention that which was practised in the Russian army—or Prussian, for we could not distinguish in which,—unless it was abolished very recently, they had a practice of placing the soldier who was to be punished in a small cell, which was too low to enable him to stand upright, and the floor of which was pointed so that he could not lie down. This was a punishment of so severe a kind, that few men could survive if exposed to it for more than a few hours. (Hear, hear.) The amendment, which made a difference between punishment at home and abroad, would have the effect of rendering the service in the colonies still more irksome. They had been told that some officers had, by their kindness and perseverance, so disciplined their men, that in their regiments the practice had been abolished. But, he would ask, could they have dispensed with that punishment if the power of infliction it did not exist?—(Hear, hear.) Instances had been known when this species of punishment had been abolished, and the men became so unmanageable that they were in the habit of knocking down the non-commissioned officers like nine-pins; the consequence was that the old system was restored. These discussions were useful, as tending to reduce punishment to the very smallest amount; but to abolish the punishment altogether would, he conceived, be a most dangerous proceeding—a proceeding of which they might repent when too late.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir R. FERGUSSON said the amendment of the Hon. Member for Middlesex placed him in a very unpleasant situation: he could not vote for it, and he would not vote against it. To order, in accordance with the amendment, one species of punishment abroad and another at home, would be extremely unsatisfactory.—(Hear, hear.) The average number of years which a soldier passed in his native land was four out of twenty. It was clear, therefore, that the soldier would still during four-fifths of his service be subjected to this punishment.

Mr. ROTCH addressed the House amidst great noise and confusion. The Hon. Member supported the amendment, on the ground that solitary imprisonment and other severe punishments might be substituted for the last.

Sir F. BURDETT suggested that there might be introduced in the amendment these words—"that the Mutiny Act shall confine this punishment to open mutiny, thieving, and being drunk on guard."

Mr. HUME acceded to the suggestion.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the original motion.....	151
For the amendment.....	140
Majority against the amendment .	11

The House then proceeded with the Orders of the Day; after some had been disposed of.

Mr. HUME said, that he had given notice, after the division, that he would bring up a similar clause to that which he had proposed to-night upon the third reading of the Mutiny Bill to-morrow night. He now begged to say that he should not feel it necessary to do so. After the House had so strongly and so sufficiently expressed its opinion upon the subject, he did not think that he should trouble it by proposing the same clause again.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

The election of the city of Westminster took place yesterday in front of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. There not being any opposition expected to the return of Mr. Hobhouse, the crowd (although quite as noisy) was not so numerous as on former occasions. Shortly after one, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, attended by his Committee, the High Bailiff of Westminster, Sir F. Roe, T. Duncombe, Esq., and several Electors, made their appearance on the hustings. This was the signal for commencing the most hideous yells and hisses we ever remember to have heard. Missiles of all descriptions were showered in all directions, and a cat-o'-nine-tails held up in front of the hustings. There were loud cries of "More blood for Ireland," and "Flog him, flog him." Mr. De Vear came forward to propose the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse as a fit and proper person to represent the city of Westminster in Parliament. Several times the honour had devolved upon him, but every time he did it with greater confidence.—(Hisses.) He was satisfied that if Sir John was re-elected it would be an advantage not only to the citizens of Westminster, but gratifying to the people of Ireland.—(Great uproar.) Mr. Pouncey seconded the nomination.—(Great noise, and cries of "Off, off.') After some time Mr. P. said, it was the characteristic of Englishmen to give every one a fair hearing.—(Yes, yes.) Every one felt commisseration for the evils of Ireland; there was one, however, now about to manage her affairs who commenced his career with the election of Westminster, and who maintained in common with them the same principles of freedom. He was one of Freedom's friends.—(Great uproar.) The divisions in the House of Commons show Sir J. C. Hobhouse was actuated by the purest love for his country.—(Uproar, several rotten oranges and other missiles were here thrown towards the hustings.) He had no doubt the appointment of Sir J. Hobhouse to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland was the harbinger of better and happier days for that country.—(Hisses.) It was with heartfelt satisfaction that he seconded the nomination. No other candidate being put in nomination, the High Bailiff announced that Sir J. C. Hobhouse was duly elected to serve in Parliament for the city of Westminster.—(Great uproar, mixed with cries of Bravo, bravo.) Sir J. C. Hobhouse advanced to the front of the hustings where the noise was most defeaning. One fellow held up a cat-o'-nine-tails near to Sir John and behaved most riotously. Sir John appeared much agitated, and told the fellow he should mark him. After order had been somewhat restored, the Right Hon. Baronet thanked the electors for having a seventh time returned him to Parliament. He had endeavoured to serve them honestly and consistently.—(Cheers and hisses.) By the triumphant efforts of the people they had secured a real reform in the representative system. He had no doubt but that his Parliamentary conduct had secured the confidence of the majority of the electors of Westminster.—(Cheers and hisses.) The fact of his being unopposed that day was most gratifying to his feelings.—(Hisses.) It also showed that the Government to which he belonged had the confidence of the people of Westminster.—A person in the crowd here shook his fist at the Right Hon. Baronet.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse: Let me tell that person shaking his fist, that such a course is no argument. It is a cowardly, unmanly, and disgraceful opposition.—(Cheers and hisses.) Let him come forward and state his objections to me, and I will answer them to the best of my ability.—(Cheers, and cries of "Bravo.") The person here advanced to the front of the hustings. Sir John: Are you an elector of Westminster? Man: No; but I am ready to fight for my King and country. Sir J. Hobhouse: Oh, I perceive by your accent that you are an Irishman. Now, only wait three months; watch my conduct, and I am very much mistaken if you do not then approve of him you now find fault with.—(Lord cheers, and Bravo.)—All he wished for was, that the Government to which he belonged and himself, might have fair play. There was no sacrifice on his part that he would not cheerfully make for the prosperity of his country. On entering upon his arduous task he was not led away by any overweening vanity; he had in view the happiness, prosperity and honour of Ireland.—(Lord cheers.)—In securing the prosperity of one country he increased that of the other. He would show by his advocacy of the interests of Ireland he was promoting the prosperity of England. All he again asked for was fair play. He was sure the people of Ireland did not love anarchy for anarchy's sake.—(Cheers.)—They did not love despotism, and his was not the hand that should inflict it.—(Great cheering.)—The people of that country must see that their best interests were bound up with those of this country. He was sorry that some misapprehension had gone abroad respecting his views about flogging. He could say no man was more opposed to it than he was.—(Hear.)—He again thanked them for re-electing him, and the interruption was only part of the ceremonies of the day.—(Laughter.)—They had behaved on the whole with great good nature, and he thanked them.—(Cheers and hisses.)—A vote of thanks having been given to the High Bailiff, the meeting separated. —(*Times,*) *Galignani's Messenger, April 5.*

The late arrivals of part of the China fleet in the River, with an unusual number of ships from various parts of the globe, together with the fitting out of a great many vessels for the colonies, with emigrants, and the commencement of the steam-packet season—numerous steamers having already commenced running to the watering-places—has caused a deal of activity in the port of London during the last few days, and business, particularly in the maritime district of the metropolis, has proportionably increased.—(Times.)

Upwards of sixty thousand pounds have been lost during the present season by the merchants in the import of oranges into London only. Last year there was a circumscribed importation, and they were consequently high in price. This occasioned extensive speculation, by which oranges have been a drug upon the market, although they never were so rich and so ripe in the early part of the season as at present.—(Sun.)

LONDON,—MARCH 30.

From the discussion of the army estimates the other night, it appears that Ireland finds work for 23,000 men, or more than one-fourth of the entire army of the empire, and if the machinations for producing disturbance in that country should prove but a little more successful than heretofore, its military force must be further, and considerably, augmented. In that case,—and it is surely one which ought to be provided against,—the troops in Great Britain (24,000 men) can be looked upon no otherwise than as a reserve for the Irish army, and ought, on no account to be diminished. The portion of the regular forces thus locked up, or 44,000, is about one-half of the entire which the estimates of the Minister call for. With regard to the slave colonies, it has always been our opinion, that squadrons of men of war, in aid of the local militia, were more appropriate as well as more econonical protectors for those insular dependencies of Great Britain, than any given number of marching regiments could be. There is hardly a West India Island but Jamaica so extensive that a single days' march will not bring any body of men, after their disembarkation, to whatever spot of the interior might have become the scene of tumult. The present time, indeed, while the relations between white man and negro are so precarious, and the passions of both so fearfully excited, might not be well chosen for a reduction of the colonial garrisons; but when the existing storm shall have blown over, and matters come round to an average state of tranquillity, it will be most desirable to diminish the amount of troops in those unwholesome climates, and to throw the defence of the colonies on their landed proprietors, and on the nearest ships of war. A question having been raised, as to the wisdom of our retaining the protectorship of the Ionian Islands instead of getting them surrendered to Greece, the answer is, obviously, that it is better for England to keep possession, now she has them, than to find herself under the necessity of *retaking* possession, not from Greece, but from the hands of some power—and such a Power we all know there is—which might, by bullying or manœuvring by stratagem or force, contrive to wrest the islands from the feeble grasp of King Otho, and convert them into formidable military and naval depots, for the controul of the neighbouring states in the Levant. If Greece were once strong enough, and Russia sufficiently inoffensive, to relieve us from all reasonable apprehension with regard to the ultimate fate of these islands, we should, for ourselves, rejoice to see Great Britain fairly rid of all concern in them: and, with one foot on Gibraltar, and the other on Malta, virtually, though not ostentatiously, bestriding the whole policy of the Mediterranean. With Malta and Gibraltar to advance from and retreat upon, this country need have little alarm, though Mehemet Ali take hold of Syria, and France second the Ottoman Power in nominating Bashaws to Algiers. Whatever, we repeat, a future period may admit of, it will just now be shallow and thriftless policy, to weaken the armed force of Great Britain.—(TIMES.)

The following most extraordinary case was tried before Judge Jebb, at the Cork assizes on Friday;—The prisoner, Lieut. Wall, Commander of the *Hound* revenue cutter, stood before the dock, enveloped in a large camlet cloak. He appeared to be from about 45 to 50 years of age. He was indicted for stealing a diamond ring and several articles of dress and jewellery, the property of Abraham Hargrave, Esq; and for receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. Mr. G. Bennett stated the case for the prosecution, The principal individual concerned in the robbery was Susanna Hargrave, eldest daughter of the prosecutor, who, it is asserted, took away, the articles and goods in question from her father's house. The prisoner commanded the *Hound* in February last, and had frequent opportunities of meeting Mr. Hargrave's family. Their intimacy originally commenced about twenty-five years ago, and had lately been renewed. The Prisoner was a married man, and had four children, and not the slightest suspicion was entertained by any of the members of Mr. Hargrave's family, until 25th February, when Miss Hargrave was missing; and circumstances led the family to make inquiries on board the vessel which the prisoner commanded. Young Mr. Hargrave and a friend, together with two police, went on board, and there they saw the prisoner, who denied, on the honour of a gentleman and an officer, that Miss H. was on board. They were not satisfied, but commenced a search, when the prisoner threatened to throw them overboard. He got the vessel under weigh, and in his hurry to get out of the harbour nearly run her on the rocks. The party persisted in their search, and found several articles of female dress and jewellery, including a diamond ring, a pearl necklace, mosaic earrings, and a handsome brooch, besides a silk cloak and dresses. The young lady was under twenty-one years of age, and if the jury were satisfied, after the denial, that the prisoner knew those articles were on board, and concealed them with intent to take them away, or that any other person took them away with such intent, it amounted to larceny in point of law, and they must find him guilty. The young lady was not discovered, Mr. Freeman, the opposite Counsel, here put it to Mr. Bennett whether he would persist in the prosecution, when a link in the evidence was wanted which could not be supplied except under the most painful circumstances. The Court thought that, as far as it appeared, certain goods and articles were found, which were quite consistent with the young lady's rank, if she did take them away with her. To prove that the prisoner intended to keep them would require another course of examination.—Mr. Bennett, after a short conversation, consented to let the prosecution drop, and the prisoner was discharged.—(Cork Reporter.)

APRIL 6.

The evening discussions in the House of Lords, when any take place, are always numerously attended by Ladies. The Dowager Duchess of Richmond is the most constant attendant among these female politicians. Mrs. Lane Fox, in all former years, a regular Parliamentary listener, has "cut" their Lordships during the present Session. Lady Glengall may be seen in the front seat every evening of these fashionable political musters, and the Marchioness of Clanricarde, *autrefois la Belle Canninn*, is also a frequent attendant. *On ditt*, also, that a certain learned and facetious Knight whose sallies enlivened the dull formalities of the discussion on the Reform Bill, and who has not a seat in the present parliament, is still a constant listener to its debates "*under* the gallery;" and that his gesticulations and twitching are rendered doubly remarkable from his being obliged to be *only* a listener. Further the *on ditt* runs, that on his return to his chamber after the close of the sitting, he amuses himself with soliloquizing over the points argued during the evening with as much zeal and ingenuity as when he was one of the real combatants in the Parliamentary arena.—(Herald.)

APRIL 6.

The late discussion on the War Budget in Paris is chiefly curious on account of the observations it has elicited on the subject of the existing pacific position of France, which, with some inconsistency, is much insisted upon by certain partisans who have usually held a very different language, in order to show the absence of all necessity for fortifying the French capital. "Every day," said M. Salverte in the Chamber of Deputies, "adds to the stability of the French constitutional monarchy in the eyes, of Europe; every day every month, every year, is in consequence an additional guarantee for the duration of external peace." Whatever may be the operation upon the fortification argument we believe this to be the real state of the case, and that, too, in the face of column after column of very formidable sort of writing, the object of which is to imply the direct contrary. We must advert to the notices from Bordeaux of the frankness and good understanding with which the leading commercialists in that important town and its vicinity have received the English deputation appointed to confer with them on the regulations and principles which it may be expedient to adopt for the benefit of commerce generally, and still more for the promotion of a beneficial trading intercourse between Great Britain and France. Without affecting romantic expectation on the subject, or horrifying Tory nerves with the anticipation of too many advantages from the good understanding between the two countries, we may be allowed to observe that every existing indication tends to show that, with a prudent and honourable cultivation on both sides, it may be rendered of great advantage directly to the two countries especially concerned, and possibly not very indirectly to that of the civilized world in general. —(GLOBE.)

It is impossible not to be struck with the exhibition of the virulence with which the press at Paris has taken advantage of the subscription in progress for the purchase of M. Laffitte's house, to attack the King for want of gratitude towards him in allowing such assistance to be necessary. The list of subscribers however shows, that these systematic attacks on Louis Philip are part of the plot got up by a combination of factious party spirits against the existing monarchy. No one deplores more than the King of the French, the unfortunate position of M. Laffitte. No man in France is more inclined to promote any project tending to his benefit. The King has always felt, and has never been backward in acknowledging, his sense of M. Laffitte's patriotic conduct during the First Days of the Revolution. It has ever been a subject of the deepest and most painful regret with the King, that the Ministerial differences between M. Laffitte and his old colleagues in office, led to the attitude of opposition in the Chambers which M. Laffitte has presented since his retirement. The best proof of the truth of this is the handsome conduct of the King towards M. Laffitte, when the embarrassment of his circumstances led him to apply to the friendly assistance of the King, and solicited him to become the purchaser of his estate at Breteuil for the sum of ten millions of francs. The King immediately consented, and paid down six millions of ready money, and the rest by instalments of 300,000 frances per annum; with a condition, however that a price should be definitively fixed after a valuation. When this was done, the value of the property was found to be under nine millions, and the revenue never to have exceeded 200,000 francs per annum. As the embarrassments of M. Laffitte, however had increased, the King would not depart from his first engagement, but paid up the full value of the estate, as originally stated by M. Laffitte at ten millions. We do not state these circumstances to throw the slightest reflection on M. Laffitte; but as indisputable evidence of the inclination of the King to serve him. And more; when the asistance thus rendered by the King at a pressing moment of particular difficulty proved to be insufficient to sustain the credit of M. Laffitte's firm, and M. Laffitte failing to obtain from the French Bank a sum of thirteen millions of francs (the landed security which he had to offer being only to the value of six millions), the King generously became guarantee for the whole sum advanced by the Bank. It is for this very debt that M. Laffitte is now pursued by the Bank of France and if his assets should not be found equal to its liquidation, the loss of the deficiency will fall on the King as M. Laffitte's guarantee. Now this is the real state of the case. So far from the King having shown any ingratitude towards M. Laffitte, it is plain from this simple statement, that whatever political obligations the King might have had towards M. Laffitte, his Majesty has amply fulfilled the public obligations of the Sovereign, and the private duties of the friend. With respect to the claims which M. Laffitte has on his country for his personal sacrifices during the Revolution, there can be only one opinion. It would be for ever a disgrace to the French nation if the patriotic exertions made by one of her worthiest citizens, at a crisis of great political peril, were allowed to be the cause of his individual ruin. We must say, that there appears to be a great want of delicacy, to use the mildest term, in some portion of M. Laffitte, to exhibit any great and rancorous hostility to the Government, and personally to the King, from whom M. Laffitte has undeniably received much protection and friendly assistance. Such are the observations which must be produced from every one who is aware of the calumnies which the enemies of the King spread abroad against him on every occasion. In making them, we are far from being actuated by any hostile feeling towards M. Laffitte, whose private worth we acknowledge, to whose public merits we are sensible, and whose strong claims on the gratitude of his country we allow. But desirous, above all things, of truth, we have thought it right to place before our readers the materials for forming their own opinion on a subject which at this moment engages so much of public attention in France.—COURIER.

His Majesty's Ministers during the leisure hours which the recess afford them, look back with a lively satisfaction to the gains they have earned by the labours of the last weeks. Whiggism, always loud to promise, always feeble to perform, never promised much, and never performed so little, as in these latter times. It has testified the utmost readiness to plunder; but its ignorance has at least deferred the meditated mischief. It has proclaimed war against rebellion; but its cowardice has retired from the first encounter. It has cringed to its enemies, and they have laughed; it has manacled them, and they have laughed the louder. Lord Goderich had a scheme for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. It was to be immediate and satisfactory. Its principle had been recognised; its details had been discussed; its expense had been calculated. Great was the joy of the missionaries, and high the rapture of Mr. Fowell Buxton, Merchants looked sadly at their ledgers; but old ladies triumphed over their tea. Alas! week after week had glided away; and Lord Goderich has succeeded only in the holding of his tongue, and the resignation of his office. Mr. Stanley had a scheme for the suppression of agitation. With what a prodigious flourish of trumpets was it announced! Property was to be secured, loyalty was to be protected; treason was to be driven from all its fastnesses—from the bogs of Kilkenny and from the parlours of Merrion-square. But the Fieldens and the Finus arrayed themselves against the adventurous Secretary. The necessary severity was discovered to be unnecessary and the indispensable clauses were dispensed with. Mr. Stanley, carefully preserving all that could irritate, and benevolently relinquishing all that could coerce, succeeded only in winning the aversion and the contempt of both parties alike, the loyal and the disloyal, the honest man and the knave, Mr. Boyton and Mr. O'Connell. Lord Althorp had a scheme for the spoliation of the Church. It was the result of long study, the matured production of the political labour of a whole life. It was developed amidst the yells of blasphemers and the sneers of sceptics. Mr. Hume was grateful for its introduction; Mr. O'Connell applauded its principle. Twice has Lord Althorp joined battle upon this most favourable ground, and twice has he been driven back to his own position. First, he succeeded in discovering that the orders of the House were opposed to his progress, and the next, he succeeded in ascertaining that it would be well to reconsider the principle of the measure, which after so much toil, he had framed. We have not space, nor leisure, nor inclination, to enumerate all the failures by which the Whigs have proved their hereditary incapacity. They have tried to mediate between Belgium and Holland; and, Belgium and Holland hating each other not less, hate the mediators far more. They have tried to settle the question of the East India Charter; and the question, difficult enough already, has acquired, in their unskilful manipulation, a tenfold difficulty. They have tried to improve the Revenue, and there is an instructive deficiency in the accounts of the quarter. They have tried to be popular with the rabble, and they are abused in the Journals of the Movement so bitterly, that they will take our remarks for eulogy. In old times, two or three of these accidents would have destroyed an Administration. But the Whig Cabinet is accustomed to calamity; it is become an adept in humiliation. Nothing can hurt Lord Grey; he is fearless, like

Scribe's unhappy equestrian, in his "*grande hapitude de tomber.*"—(POST.)

APRIL 9.

The agents of Don Pedro still continue their exertions. The *Mercury*, with 500 men and 600 barrels of gunpowder, sailed from the Downs for Oporto yesterday; another ship of 500 tons, will be at Boulogne on Wednesday. The *Manlius* transport has arrived at Portsmouth from Oporto, which she left on the 1st inst. Several officers of Pedro's army came off to the *Manlius*: they were all in high spirits, and described every thing as going on well. Money by some means had reached Sartorius, with which he had been able to pay the *Constitution* and *Portugueza* corvettes and the *Villa Flor* brig, and these three vessels were cruising off Oporto. A further supply of money was sent on the 26th from Oporto in the *London Merchant* steamer, for the fleet and Sartorius, with all his ships, was hourly expected at Oporto when the *Manlius* came away. Pedro now musters 5,000 English and 7,000 French troops, and his whole force is stated at not less that 22,000 men. There had been no fighting in any force since the 24th though skirmishing was hourly going on, and the Miguelites were incessantly firing on the Castle of the Foz, which is a bomb-proof fortress: in one day the Pedroites picked up 179 balls in the Castle yard, and Pedro is largely supplied with shot in this way by his opponents —(British Traveller.)

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 2d inst., received by express, contains the following under date of Vienna, March 26:—"Our funds are still on the decline. This is attributed on 'Change to the reaction of those of Frankfort upon ours, but originally the news from the East. To be able, however, to form a sound judgment, we must wait the effect this news will produce at St. Petersburgh, and not act upon the view taken of it by the Cabinet of Vienna. It will no doubt complain of the weakness of the Porte in suffering itself to be persuaded by the French Ambassador that the assistance of the Russian forces was unnecessary. But it appears that the Porte has already changed its opinion, for, it is said, it has expressly requested the Russian Admiral to remain in the Bosphorus, although a south wind has been blowing ever since the night of the 7th. It is added, that the Sultan finds himself in a most cruel state of embarrassment, and is convinced that he would have an insurrection in his capital, if the Russian fleet was not moored in the port. The Sultan has lost all authority in Asia: deputations are flocking from all the towns to the head-quarters of Ibrahim to render him homage, and to intreat him to relieve them from the domination of the Grand Signior. Ibrahim, in fact, is absolute master of all Asia: every order he issues is obeyed with the utmost alacrity. He has introduced a new judicial system at Smyrna, and abolished most of the taxes. All the foreign Consuls resident at Smyrna, except the French Consul, have received orders from their Ambassadors to suspend the exercise of their functions."

The following intelligence is extracted from a letter of the 31st ult. from Toulon:—"The brig of war, *Le Cygne*, which left Toulon on February 6th, and arrived at Alexandria on the 21st, whence it started again on the 11th ult., has just arrived here, with important dispatches for the Government. The Pacha of Egypt has not accepted the proposals made by France with regard to the war carried on by Egypt against Turkey. Admiral Roussin having dispatched a courier to Alexandria, to make known to our Consul-General the Note which was drawn up at Constantinople, in conjunction with the English and Austrian Ambassadors, in order to stop the advance of Ibrahim, and leave no pretext for intervention to Russia, M. Mimault, the Consul, obtained an immediate audience of the Viceroy. Mehemet Ali, who had already dispatches from Ibrahim Pacha, received the French Consul coolly, and positively refused to send instructions to his son to suspend his march upon Constantinople. It even appears that he felt indignant at the part allotted him in the proposals of the Powers, especially when he found that conditions were proposed to him, upon which he had not been previously consulted. The French Consul immediately sent off the *Cygne* with this news."—*Galignanis Messenger, April* 6.

OPORTO,—MARCH 24.

"In order to send you a fair outline of the existing state of affairs in Oporto, and the cause of Donna Maria generally, it is necessary to divest the mind of every feeling approaching to partiality or prejudice. It is very difficult for an Englishman engaged in the present Portuguese service, to write so philosophically as not to allow his statements to be embued with a disagreeable feeling. The cause of Donna Maria is a sacred one, but some of the agents engaged in forwarding it are by no means sacred or good. In making this statement, let it not be supposed that we allude to Don Pedro and his soldiers generally. No! there are many brave and gallant Portuguese who have shed their blood and spent their fortunes, and are prepared to lay down their lives at the shrine of liberty and humanity. But we allude to a certain portion of the Government, which is composed of nothing short of ignorance and imbecility, and all the motions of which are carried on by intrigue and knavery. These general remarks lead us to the subject of the ex-Vice-Admiral Sartorious. Some months ago our little squadron were at anchor before Oporto—a disaffection prevailed in the fleet; no countenance wore the look of happiness—they all wished to abandon the cause and return to their homes. None admired the prospect of a winter's cruize. Some pleaded as an excuse, their wives and families, but I believe the leading cause of their discontent was the irregular manner in which they were paid. The state of things afloat became so bad, that Sartorius, who was transacting affairs on shore, was obliged to return to the squadron. The moment he arrived on board the *Rainha da Portugal*, the men all assembled on the deck to state their grievances; their conduct on this occasion was truly alarming—five or six of them at the same moment vociferated their disgust of the service, and their contempt for the people they were serving, and their determination to desert as soon as an opportunity offered. One ruffian attempted to urge the men on to an open mutiny, calling out loudly, and at the same time leading the men forward, "To muster tars, to muster," but the Admiral, incensed beyond measure, seized the fellow by the collar, and secured him. The Admiral harangued the men on the deck for a considerable time, calling upon them as men not to abandon the cause of humanity—not to leave a number of innocent women and children to the mercy of the Miguelites; at the same time he assured them, that he had secured their pay, and that whatever portion of them wished to leave the service, would be allowed to go in the month of March. These promises, together with their attachment to Sartorius (for he is generally beloved by his men), quieted them. Having cruised about before Oporto for as long a period as possible, in fact, longer than prudence dictated, he sought shelter in Vigo Bay, the *Rainha da Portugal* having lost both her anchors; the *Villa Flor* also having sustained more or less damage. In this destitute situation, the Spanish Government ordered him to leave the place, but Sartorius replied, that he would not depart, that he would much sooner give them battle, than contend with elements he had so recently escaped from. He has remained in Vigo Bay, and the time for fulfilling his promises to his crew and officers has now arrived. But he is now no longer Admiral. With regard to the troops, the English take the first rank. They have suffered much from cold, fatigue, and scarcity of clothing, particularly from want of shoes; but, now these wants are supplied, and the two British regiments are unrivalled in Oporto for dicipline and good appearance on parade, etc., as they have ever been for steadiness and courage in the field. Much discontent prevailed among the English about their pay being withheld, so that they not only refused to turn out, but declared they would fire upon, and charge with the bayonet, any Portuguese troops that should venture to approach their barracks, and actually liberated by force some prisoners from the guard-room, when Colonel Williams went among them, and, availing himself of his influence over them, persuaded them to return to duty. I do not hesitate to affirm, that no other officer but himself could have quelled this mutiny, for the men declared they would trust no one else, as all others had promised, only to deceive them. One great cause of the mortality among the men was their drinking spirits the first thing in the morning, on an empty stomach; but, according to orders, the rations are now served out by six o'clock in the morning, so that the men have the support of some solid food before encountering the duties of the day. This circumstance may seem trivial to the inexperienced; but millitary men, who understand the service, will appreciate the importance of the thing. We must not omit to mention, under this head, the alteration for the better, which has taken place since General Saligniac's appointment to the chief command. That military discipline, which a long course of irregular proceeding had much injured (and but for the exertions of Colonel Williams must have totally been destroyed in the British marine brigade), is now fully re-established. The General desiring to have British officers on his Staff, Colonel Williams gave up to him Captain Mitchell and Captain Walsh, retaining Lieutenant Gardner alone for himself—the acknowledged talent and services of the officers require no comment. General Saldanha also has indefatigably exerted himself even working in the trenches among the men who thus animated by their leader's example show corresponding energy both to act and to endure. The arrival of 1,500 veterans from Belgium is now awaited anxiously and expected in a few days In about a fortnight the army, it is believed, will march, and the expectation of the soldiers is already on the road to Lisbon. To conclude, we consider Don Pedro's cause as secure with regard to future success, but uncertain as to immediate triumph. Policy in the Cabinet—generalship in the field—courage, discipline, liberty, and legitimacy, are with him. On the other side numerical superiority alone balances the scale; nor can we tolerate the narrow-minded policy which withholds England and France from savingly interposing in the quarrel all the blood which must yet be shed, if the two parties are left to themselves. Great Britain has sufficiently evinced partiality to the cause of Donna Maria, to merit the hatred of Miguel. Let her now take a plain course, vindicate her own honour, and restore, at the same time, tranquillity to her old ally."—(*Courier, April* 3.)

PARIS,—APRIL 10.

Napoleon, by his will made at St. Helena, left to his son his arms, which he thus described: "My arms, namely sword, the same which I wore at Austerlitz; the sabre of Sobiesky, my poniard, my cutlass, etc." Messrs. Bertrand, Marchandt and other companions of Napoleon's exile were appointed depositaries, and were to transmit the objects deposited in their hands to the son of Napoleon, on his attaining the age of 16. When young Napoleon became of age he was labouring under a mortal disease, and died before he could receive his father's legacy. The objects are still in the hands of the depositaries, who have thought proper to take counsel's opinion as to what they are to do in order to be legally disengaged from responsibility. M. Patorny, an Advocate of the Royal Court of Paris has drawn up an opinion, in which he proposes the following three questions:—"Do the arms of Napoleon belong to Maria Louisa, that is to say the Austrian? Do they belong to the father's family at Rome? Do they belong to the French nation?—The opinion of Messrs. Odillon Barrot, Paillet and Philip Dupin, in conformity with that of M. Patorny, is that the arms of Napoléon are national property, and that the State has a right to claim them, to be deposited in a public establishment.

DUCHESS OF BERRY.

Extract of a letter of the 5th inst. from Blaye:—"Every preparation is making for the accouchement of the Duchess, which, according to M. Deneux, is likely to take place between the 1st and the 5th of May. This gentleman lodges above the apartments of the Princess, and is constantly near her. Baron Dubois is at the *Café Français* waiting for the moment of witnessing the delivery, and M. de Menière has arrived from Paris for the same purpose. A new Telegraph has been established, and post horses stationed from distance to distance, between Blaye and Bordeaux, and from Paris to Blaye. The Duchess finds herself very well, in consequeuce of the attentions and care which have been bestowed upon her. To-day she took her usual walk in the interior of the Citadel. M. de Brissoc never quits her. It is reported however, that although he is convinced of the pregnancy of the Duchess, he refuses to affix his signature to the act relative to to the birth of a child. Hence a report is current, that those agents from Foreign Powers are to come to Blaye for the purpose of certifying the delivery, in conjunction with the authorities of the town, and with the principal Legitimatists, if they wish to attend. Copies of the *procès-verbal* will, it is said, be transmitted to the Chambers and rendered public. We also learn that preparations are making on the river for the departure of the Duchess, who immediately after her delivery, will be at liberty to proceed either to her sister in Spain, or to her family at Naples. That she is anxiously waiting for that time is proved by the following incident.—To amuse her, a beautiful water hen was given her a few days ago. After having kept her one day, the Duches said:—"She must, like me, wish for liberty; let her be set free." By her orders, a Gendarme placed the bird near the borders of the water, and let it take revenge among the reeds. The same Gendarme, who was a non-commissioned officer, and had always paid great attention to the Duchess, has just been promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant.—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 2.

THE MANOR OF ROCHDALE.

At Lancaster, on Saturday, an action of ejectment, brought by the plaintiff Mr. Dearden as lord of the manor of Rochdale, was tried to recover certain lands in the possession of the defendant Maden, as part and parcel of the wastes of the manor of Rochdale. It appeared that the manor of Rochdale extends over no less than 32,000 acres of land, comprising the parish of Rochdale, which was divided into several township, and those into hamlets, and a large district in which the place in question was situate, was called Brandwood. In this district were a number of freehold tenements, and also a large piece of waste of rather common land called Tooter-hill and Reaps Moss, to which the owners of the freeholds claimed rights in severalty in respect of their tenements. About 19 years ago they agreed to enclose and divide a part of the common among themselves, and in pursuance of this agreement a stone wall was built round a part containing 145 customary acres of land: a piece of this, amounting to a little more than eight acres, was the plot in question, but the result involved the title to the whole enclosure and common, and to the valuable coal and other mines beneath the surface. On the part of the plaintiff letters patent of the 27th Elizabeth were put in, by which the manor of Rochdale was demised to Sir John Byron, Knight, for 31 years; then an indenture and fine, by which it was conveyed to Sir John Byron in fee. The title was then traced down, by a series of eight manor rolls, to the late immortal Lord Byron; and in order to avoid a legal difficulty which was apprehended, one of the demises was laid in the name of Augusta Ada, his only child and heiress at law. By these rolls it was attempted to be shown that the occupiers of land in Brandwood, and even the defendent himself, had paid certain customary rents for the waste, and certain acts of ownership of other commoners of the manor over this part were attempted to be shown. It, however, did not appear that there were any rents or services paid for the district in question, and the evidence of the exercise of rights by others was rebutted.—On the part of the defendant it was contended that Brandwood never was nor could be any part of the manor of Rochdale, though it lay within its ambit, but was in the manor of Spotland, which, in ancient time belonged to the monastery of Stanlaw, the site of which being exposed to floods, was removed and became the Abbey of Whalley, which had long since, with all its rights, belonged to the family of Lord Howe, and was now enjoyed by his Lordship. In support of this title a copy of a deed was put in, taken from a chartulary in the possession of Lord Howe, whereby Roger de Lacy, Chief Constable of Chester, about the year 1200 granted to the monastery four oxgangs of land in Rochdale, together with his forests in Pendle and Rossendale, and his pasture called Brandwood, describing it by metes and bounds which still existed, and more of which are still known by their ancient names. A grant of Edward III. was put in confirming the former grant by Roger de Lacy to the abbot and monks of Whalley. Next came the record of the proceedings in a lawsuit in the 17th of Edward III., between the abbot and monks of Whalley and the forester of Pendle Forest for *puture (i. e.* provision, etc., for himself and his men) in which the validity of the former grant came in question and was confirmed. In the 35th of Edward III., Henry, Earl of Lancaster, by a grant reciting the former grant of his ancestor Roger de Lacy, confirmed it, and released to the abbot and monks all claims, rights, and title to Brandwood, with liberty to inclose it in severally, reserving to himself and his heirs only the right to hunt there. In the same reign was another law-suit, in which the title came in question and was again confirmed, and also an inquisition *post mortem* of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who then owned the manor of Rochdale, but no claim therein was made of Brandwood, which remained in the possession of the abbot and monks of Whalley until seized by Henry VIII., who had the abbot indicted and tried at Lancaster-castle for high treason, of which he was convicted, and was taken to Whalley and hung there. The abbey and lands being then in the hands of the Crown were granted to one Holte, to hold *in capite* of the Crown by knight's service, and payment of the fourth part of a knight's fee. Six inquisition *post mortem* traced the property through this family to one Postumus Holte, and from him by various conveyances of a more modern character to the present owners. Several acts of ownership were then shown by living witnesses, and after a laborious summing up, the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant. So complete a claim of title for so long a period, and referring with such certainty to the very spot in question, has, perhaps, scarcely ever been produced.—(Times.)

LAUNCH.

Tuesday last was the day fixed for the launch of the *Royal William*, at Pembroke dockyard. Precisely at four, a heavy gun discharged from the fort announced that all was ready, and in less than a minute this magnificent ship entered on her future element without the least plunge, and almost without causing a ripple on the water, amidst the deafening shouts of thousands assembled around her, the roar of cannon from the vessels, and the long huzzas of those on board, the bands playing "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," etc. She glided past the vessels after taking the water rapidly, and would, no doubt, have reached the other shore, but her speed was soon checked by letting go her ponderous anchor, and she was speedily brought up alongside the *Hannibal*, until the *Belleisle*, of 74 guns, now repairing in dock, shall be hauled out to make room for this splendid three-decker, to copper, mast, etc. The name was given by Lady Owen, the Lady of Sir J. Owen, M. P., and Lord Lieutenant of Pembroke. This part of the business being now conducted on a very simple and new principle, the following explanation may be deemed interesting:—On each side the bows the dog-shores are affixed to the keel of the vessel, from which trunks of wood enclosing two large pieces of pig iron, are suspended by pullies, held by a cord fastened to the stem of the ship, Captain Buller, R. M., superintendent of the yard, held a chisel on the cord, which Lady Owen struck with a small mallet, the weights fell on the dog-shores, and the ship was launched; which happened without the slightest accident, and at a time of the spring tide unprecedented, being four days or eight tides before the top of the spring. This circumstance alone will establish Pembroke-yard as the first building yard, and, of course, the best in his Majesty's dominions, for a ship of this immense magnitude could not have been launched, nor even a frigate, at the same state of the spring at any other yard in the kingdom. The dimensions are as follow:—

	FEET.	IN.
Length aloft over all	244	9½
Ditto of lower gun deck	203	0
Depth of hold, from ditto	23	0
Breadth to outside the wales	25	6
Height from the top sides to the under side of the false keel	64	5⅓
Weight	4589	tons.
Admeasures	2698 tons 5-94ths.	
Guns	120	
Cost for building	£94,971	0 0

Draught of water when launched, 18 feet; expected to draw about 26, when all her ballast, guns, stores and provisions for six months, are shipped.—(Cumbrian.)

An elopement took place two or three days since, attended with more than the usual, "hair-breadth scapes" of such an event. A Captain of the East India Company's service had become enamoured of the beautiful daughter of a wealthy gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Camberwell-green, and the son of Mars became a thriving wooer; but, as 'fathers have flinty hearts,' no hopes were entertained of his consent, and the loving pair determined on an elopement. At an early hour, therefore, a post-chaise was provided, and the lady prepared to throw herself into the arms of her adored; but the father was heard in pursuit before she could quit the house. No opportunity of escape offered but to *lock him in*, which was immediately done. The lovers fled, the father raised the alarm, and the brother of the lady pursued *en déshabille*. They, however, stole a march their pursuer, and contrived, instead of t[rou]gue and danger of a trip to Gretna, to [the] neighbouring church, where the fugiti[ves] united. It is said a reconciliation [has] been effected.—(Sun.)

SUICIDE.

The last Boston Papers receiv[ed] following singular case of suicid[e]

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took place in that city:—" One morning, shortly after the store of Messrs. Samuel Bradlee and Son, Washington-street, was opened, the bodies of Mr. John B. Carter, aged 23, and Miss Mary Bradlee, aged about 19, were found in the first chamber, suspended by a silk handkerchief The bodies were cold, their hands clapsed, and their faces and lips in contact. They had stood facing each other, one upon two steps, the other upon a box placed in a chair. Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee were engaged to be married to each other, with the approbation and consent of their several parents. Four letters were left by them, two in Miss B.'s dressing-room, one of which was written by herself, and two were in the room where the bodies were found. These letters were submitted to the Coroner's Jury, but contained nothing which could throw any light upon the transaction, except that the act was voluntary with both, and deliberately resolved upon. They did not convey the slightest reproach to heir parents; but bade them adieu in terms like those of affectionate children upon their death-bed. Miss Bradlee was of a mild, dutiful, and affectionate disposition, and was not, so far as we can learn, of a romantic turn of mind. Mr. Carter was of a pleasing disposition, honest and honourable in his dealings, but somewhat remarkable for eccentricity. Their parents are among our best and most esteemed citizens."—*(News.)*

WASHINGTON IRVING.

The friends of this gentleman will be well pleased to hear of him, and still more to read of his intended visit to Europe. To the public generally, the following sketch of his journeyings among the wild tribes beyond the verge of civilization cannot fail to be acceptable; and we earnestly hope that it will not be long before we have something more than a *sketch* of this interesting tour. The gentlemen alluded to as Mr. L and Mr. P., are Mr. Latrobe and Count Portalis. Mr. Irving had met with these gentlemen at Boston, in July, and they had travelled together to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, through a country which he describes as beautiful, with a fine mixture of lakes and forests, and bright pure running streams:—

" WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 18.

" I arrived here a few days since, from a tour of several months, which carried me far to the West, beyond the bounds of civilization. After I wrote to you in August, from I think, Niagara, I proceeded, with my agreeable fellow-travellers, Mr. L. and Mr. P., to Buffalo, and we embarked at Black Rock, on Lake Erie. On board of the steam-boat was Mr. E. one of the commissioners appointed by Government to superintend the settlement of the emigrant Indian tribes, to the west of the Mississippi. He was on his way to the place of rendezvous, and on his invitation, we agreed to accompany him in his expedition. The offer was too tempting to be resisted. I should have an opportunity of seeing the remnants of those great Indian tribes, which are now about to disappear as independent nations, or to be amalgamated under some new form of Government. I should see those countries of of the 'far west,' while still in a state of pristine wildness, and behold herds of buffoloes scouring their native parties, before they are driven beyond the reach of a civilized tourist. We accordingly, traversed the centre of Ohio, and embarked in a steam-boat at Cincinnati, for Louisville, in Kentucky. Thence we descended the Ohio River in another steam boat, and ascended the Mississippi to St. Louis. Our voyage was prolonged by repeatedly running aground, in consequence of the lowness of the waters, and on the last occasion we were nearly wrecked and sent to the bottom, by encountering another steam-boat coming with all the impetus of a high pressure engine, and a rapid current. Fortunately we had time to sheer a little, so as to receive the blow obliquely, which carried away part of a wheel, and all the upper works on one side of the boat. From St. Louis I went to Fort Jefferson, about nine miles distant, to see Black Hawk, the Indian warrior, and his fellow prisoners—a forlorn crew, emaciated and dejected—the redoubtable chieftain himself, a meagre old man upwards of seventy. He has however, a fine head, a Roman style of face, and a prepossessing countenance. At St. Louis we bought horses for ourselves, and a covered waggon for our baggage, tents, provisions, etc.; and travelled by land to Independence, a small frontier hamlet of log-houses, situated between two and three hundred miles up the Missouri, on the utmost verge of civilization.—From Independence, we struck across the Indian country, along the line of Indian missions; and arrived, on the 8th of October, after ten or eleven days's tramp, at Fort Gibson, a frontier fort in Arkansas. Our journey lay almost entirely through vast prairies, or open grassy plains, diversified occasionally by beautiful groves and deep fertile bottoms along the streams of water. We lived in frontier and almost India style, camping out at nights, except when we stopped at the Missionaries, scattered here and there in this vast wilderness. The weather was serene, and we encountered but one rainy night and one thunder-storm, and I found sleeping in a tent a very sweet and healthy repose. It was now upwards of three weeks since I had left St. Louis, and taken to travelling on horseback, and it agreed with me admirably. On arriving at Fort Gibson, we found that a mounted troop of Rangers, nearly a hundred, had set out a few days before, to make a wide tour to the south and south, through the wild hunting country, by way of protecting the friendly Indians who had gone to the buffalo hunting, and to watch the Pawnees, who are the wanderers of the West, and continually on the prowl. I determined to proceed on the expedition with the party, escorted by a dozen or fourteen horseman, (that we might have nothing to apprehend from any straggling party of Pawnees,) and with three or four Indians as guides and interpreters, including a captive Pawnee woman. A couple of Creek Indians were despatched by the commander of the Port to overtake the party of Rangers, and order them to await our coming up with them. We were now to travel in still simpler and rougher style, taking as little baggage as possible and depending on our hunting for supplies; but were to go through a country abounding with game. The finest sport we had, hitherto was an incidental wolf hunt, as we were traversing a prairie, which was very animated and picturesque. I felt now completely launched in a savage life, and extremely excited and interested by this wild country, and the wild scenes and people by which I was surrounded. Our rangers were expert hunters, being mostly from Illinois, Tennessee, etc. We overtook the exploring party of mounted Rangers in the course of three days, on the banks of the Arkansas; and the whole troop crossed that river on the 16th of October, some on rafts, some fording. Our own immediate party had a couple of half-bred Indians as servants, who understood the Indian customs. They constructed a kind of boat or raft out of a buffalo skin, on which Mr. E. and myself crossed the river and its branches, at several times, on the top of about a hundred weight of baggage—an odd mode of crossing a river a quarter of a mile wide. We now led a true hunting life, sleeping in the open air, and living upon the produce of the chace, for we were three hundred miles beyond human habitation, and part of the time in a country hitherto unexplored. We got to the region of buffaloes and wild horses; killed some of the former, and caught some of the latter. We were, moreover, on the hunting grounds of the Pawnees, the terror of that frontier; a race who scour the Prairies on fleet horses, and arelike the Tartars or roving Arabs. We had to set guards round our camp, and tie up our horses for fear of surprise; but, though we had an occasional alarm, we passed through the country without seeing a single Pawnee. I brought off, however, the tongue of a buffalo, of my own shooting, as a trophy of my hunting, and am determined to rest my renown as a hunter, upon that exploit, and never to descend to smaller game. We returned to Fort Gibson, after a campaign of about thirty days, well seasoned by hunter's fare and hunter's life. From Fort Gibson, I was about five days descending the Arkansas to the Mississippi, in a steam-boat, a distance of several hundred miles; I then continued down the latter river to New Orleans, where I passed some days very pleasantly. New Orleans is one of the most motley and amusing places in the United states; a mixture of America and Europe. The French part of the city is a counterpart of some French provincial towns; and the levee, or esplanade, along the river, presents the most whimsical groups of people of all nations, castes, and colours; French, Spanish, Indian, half-breeds, Creoles, Mulattoes, Kentuckians, etc. I passed two days with M., on his sugar-plantation, just at the time when they were making sugar. From New Orleans I set off, on the mail-stage, through Mobile, and proceeded on, through Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia, to Washington, a long and rather dreary journey, travelling frequently day and night, and much of the road through pine-forests, in the winter season. At Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, I passed a day most cordially with our friend P. I dined also with G. H., whom I had known in New York, when a young man, and who is a perfect gentleman, though somewhat a Hotspur in politics. It is really lamentable to see so fine a set of gallant fellows, as the leading Nullifiers are, so sadly in the wrong. They have just cause of complaint, and have been hardly dealt with, but they are putting themselves completely in the wrong, by the mode they take to redress themselves. As a committee of Congress is now occupied in the formation of a bill for the reduction of the Tariff, I hope that such a bill may be devised and carried as will satisfy the moderate part of the Nullifiers. But I grieve to see so many elements of sectional prejudice, hostility, and selfishness, stirring and fermenting, with activity and acrimony. I intended stopping but a few days at Washington, and then proceeding to New York; but I doubt now whether I shall not linger for some time. I am very pleasantly situated; I have a snug, cheery, cosey, little apartment in the immediate neighbourhood of Mr.——, and take my meals at his house—and, in fact, make it my home. I have thus the advantage of a family circle, and that a delightful one, and the precious comfort of a little bachelor retreat and *sanctum sanctorum*, where I can be as lonely and independent as I please. Washington is an interesting place to see public characters, and this is an interesting crisis. Everybody, too, is so much occupied with his own or the public business that, now that I have got through the formal visits, I can have my time pretty much to myself. As to the kind of pledge I gave, you are correct in your opinion. It was given in the warmth and excitement of the moment—was from my lips before I was aware of its unqualified extent, and is to be taken *cum grano salis*. It is absolutely my intention to make our country my home for the residue of my days; and the more I see of it, the more I am convinced, that I can live here with more enjoyment than in Europe; but I shall certainly pay my friends in France, and relations in England, a visit, in the course of a year or two to pass joyously a season in holiday style. You have no idea how agreeably one can live in this country, especially one, like myself, who can change place at will, and meet friends of every turn. Politics, also which make such a figure in the newspapers, do not enter so much as you imagine into private life; and I think there is a much better tone respecting them, generally, in society, than there was formerly; in fact the mode of living, the sources of quiet enjoyment, and the sphere of friendly and domestic pleasures, are improved and multiplied to a degree that would delightfully surprise you."—*(Athenæum, March 25.)*

OPINIONS UPON BOARDS AS A MEANS OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS.

MR. HILL.

A Board of three or four members is not merely three or four individuals doing the same thing instead of its being done by one. They not only correct each other's oversights, and temper each others feelings, but they often supply each others defects by bringing varied qualifications and resources to their task; accordingly I have seldom, if ever, known, any intricate subject under the consideration of a well composed collective body, upon which, in the course of their deliberations, each member did not materially and sincerely modify his original views. Indeed, all human experience confirms the maxim that in the counsel there is wisdom. In executive measures, activity and promptitude are of vital importance, but in a superintending and controlling authority they may be too closely allied to an overbearing and intermeddling disposition; and valuable as they are, wherever all depends upon the energy and exertion of the moment, it is true also, that under an organized and settled system, the *vis inertiæ* is not without virtue. Moreover, the views and proceedings of a collective body are not perceptibly or speedily affected by changes amongst its individual members. There is no *demise* of a Board, and its measures acquire a steadiness and stability, which cannot belong to those of successive commissioners. This steadiness becomes of infinitely more value when a Board is viewed, not merely as superintending the officers of Government, but as advising and sometimes restraining the Government itself. An individual commissioner acting in the same capacity, would be liable to be at total variance with his immediate predecessor, and (what would be a much greater evil in such a system as ours) might, by deference to views entertained in the highest quarters, and by means of personal intercourse, be brought to support, or even to suggest, measures against which, as member of a board influenced only by such considerations as would appear upon record, and fortified by the concurrence of his colleagues, he would not have failed to remonstrate. One of the few securities we have for permanence in any of our arrangements would be taken away if boards and courts were universally supplanted by individual Commissioners.

MR. MACKENZIE.

Of the Boards of which I have had experience, the business has generally been done, when well done, by a single officer, sometimes the secretary, sometimes a member. Occasionally the leading member has derived great advantage from the aid of the secretary, but I remember no instance in which the conduct of business has appeared to be improved by the concurrence of two members. There are several reasons, I think, why the cause should be so. We are apt to be misled by the notion that members are conducive to deliberation, and it was not long ago argued that our western Board was useless as a deliberative body, because the members did not meet to transact business together; now, if by deliberation were meant personal consult the assertion was of course a mere truism, but the same thing might in effect have been predicated of that board when all the members were at the same place, and of all the other Boards in respect to all the most important questions decided by them. They did not meet to discuss matters involving an extensive range of research, or the consideration of complicated interests. The main purpose of their regular meetings, and these the Mofussil Boards rarely held even when at the sudder station, was to settle numerous trifling points of details, in which all having concurrent jurisdiction, all were required to make a part, or rather perhaps I should say, to sanction the proposals of their secretary in regard to such points. The necessity of meeting for such a purpose may well be questioned, especially considering the charge which Government incurs on account of every hour of the official time of such higher paid functionaries. Sometimes, no doubt, they would thus adjust differences of opinion on more important points. But this I regard not only not as an useful, but as a positively mischievous consequence of personal communication, since in a multitude of cases it implies a compromise inconsistent with the truth; in others it gives the preponderance to the worst cause, there being in the country unfortunately, little to enlist any active passion on the side of right; and if it sometimes may have saved Government from trouble, and secured an appearance of peace, the advantage must often have been purchased at the expense of the people, and the apparent unanimity must always have been likely to be followed by actual discord. Men of sense and candour and temper, with a due respect for each other, will readily adjust all differences of opinion that ought to be adjusted, whatever may be their mode of communication (the danger is that they will yield too much to deference and affection), and the indolent, the prejudiced, and the passionate (the risk of their being employed is of course increased by numbers) will not, I fear, be found more useful when forced into personal collision. Moreover, deliberation and debate are very different things; for the useful application of the latter to public business, there is not, I conceive, any place in this country; everywhere its use is rather to enforce an attention to the public sentiment than to promote the cause of truth, and deliberation must depend chiefly on the workings of individual minds. I do not mean altogether to deny the advantage of oral discussion, but both theory and experience induce me to rate it low in the case of Boards, and in every other respect it seems to me that the members composing them are likely to deliberate to better purpose when acting separately than when thrown together. The materials of thinking (I mean facts) are to be supplied by the local officers, still more by the people. If closed to them the public officers must become the sanctuaries of error and ignorance, where names will usurp the place of things, and infinite mischief and misery may prevail while all is apparently smooth and prosperous; and it is precisely the class of facts which it most behoves the Government and the authorities of general control to know that in this conntry is most likely to be kept back from a body of which the members wanting individual power, cannot inspire individual confidence. Under any circumstances, indeed, I should think that facts must be best gathered with a system of unity. To congregate officers is like hunting in couples; for we thus require all to have the same information, or we subject the opinions of the well informed to the judgement of those who are without knowledge; and in proportion as members of boards are required to act together, the field of each must be enlarged and the chacge of their discovering the truth must be diminished. This objection applies of course with peculiar force to the authorities that are placed immediately above the collectors and magistrates, but it may also be justly urged in regard to those whose function is that merely of general control, at least at this presidency; for it is scarcely possible that any single man or body of men can master the questions that must arise in a Court or Board, controlling the judicial and revenue affairs in the countries between Chittagong and the western extremity of the Delhi territory; and at Madras, and Bombay, though the limits be comparatively narrow, and I would chiefly lay stress on the necessity of having separate commissioners of revenue and police, the chances are greatly against the same man's having such correct or complete notions of matters in the Northern Circars and in Malabar, or in the state of things in Guzerat and Darwar, as it is desirable that sudder judges and commissioners should possess; to say nothing of the number of individual cases.

" I need scarcely observe how much is lost in the quantum of work done by employing collective bodies. Not only will two or three when tied together not do twice or thrice the work of an individual acting singly, but it is almost certain that the fruits of their united labours will fall short of what each could have himself produced. In such a case, two and two, certainly do not make four.

If our Board failed when the members were allowed to act separately, it was not because they consulted too little, but because they were compelled to consult too much; from the insufficiency of the powers which they were authorized to exercise singly.

It is supposed probably that a collective body is able to exert a more rigorous control, and with less of personal feeling than an individual. I do not think that experience justifies the notion; on the contrary, where single officers have been employed, there has been, I think, not only more energy, care, and consideration on the part of the controlling authority, but more ready obedience and hearty co-operation in the subordinates. The former indeed must, in such a case, feel the responsibility attaching to him in a degree that can never be looked for in collective bodies. He will pursue his plans without being compelled to mutilate them in order to meet the scruples of less informed colleagues, or to neglect them in attending to foreign matter. In differing from his subordinates, a single functionary will ordinarily be careful, as far as his judgment goes, to have the right side of the question. He will convey the expression of his dissent in terms the least likely to offend, because, acting singly, he will always be alive to the probability of offence. In proportion to the interest which he takes in the successful administration of the affairs intrusted to him (and on this score the individual with undivided praise and blame has infinitely the advantage) he will exert himself to guide and aid and conciliate those who have to execute his orders. He will thus have every inducement to make the most of good men, without any countervailing motive for sheltering the bad. He will understand clearly, and therefore state his views distinctly, free from the doubts that beset the half measure into which collective bodies are always more or less liable to slide. What he does will be his own without any opening for counteraction, excepting by a distinct reference to superior authority; whereas in a collective body the sufficient member is often considered by those under him, sometimes by his colleagues, as an usurper of powers which he his not entitled, or at least not required, to exercise; and the discipline of their subordinates is sacrificed, even when there is no play of jealousy and intrigue, because they oppose the energy of individual excitement, to the comparatively languid interest with which the common concerns of a cooperation are usually regarded.

It is also, I imagine, supposed that as the controlling authority must have the power of overruling decisions of the executive officers, it is therefore necessary to provide a plurality of voices. In this, I think, there is not a little fallacy. If indeed we put inferior to control superior men, it is not easy to say what principle can fitly apply; but on the opposite, and only rational suppositions; there seems to be no good reason for refusing to the voice of a single commissioner that preponderance which ought to belong to his station; with a contrary plan, we, in fact, place superiors and inferiors nearly on a footing. It is the number, not authority, that decides. Further, I should say, that the judgments of superiors which confirm decisions of their subordinates, are by no means those most entitled to respect. If the latter put their case tolerably well, it is an even chance that the concurrence of the former will be gained without his having really employed any mental exertion; deference, indolence, and the love of peace, will constantly carry the day if furnished only with a plausible pretext: whereas, when one differs from another, it is almost certain that the grounds on which the notions of both rest will be sifted, and it is probable that the ultimate decision will be the result of a fair view of both sides of the question.

In their judicial proceedings, which must often be very important, the members of the boards have always, I believe, acted singly, and the requisition of two voices to alter or annul the decision of an inferior of which I have thus endeavoured to show the error, has formed consequently the only ground of connexion between them.

But then it is urged, that the power of the directing and controlling boards is too great to be trusted to single men. Now to this I answer, that with collective bodies it constantly happens that the real power belongs to no individual; and this he exercises without the check of individual responsibility. Need I say more in proof that the system which is preferred, as a security against misconduct, is in fact most open to abuse. Is it not certain that all corporate bodies, and that just in proportion to their numbers, are liable to imputations, which in the case of individuals would overwhelm the guilty with disgrace? It must also be recollected that, especially in our service, the check of the controlling and the subordinate authority is mutual. Both have the privilege and the duty of accounting for their acts, and assuredly it is executive officers who best possess the means of exposing error, when it does occur, to their common superior.

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